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Political Affairs

20 JULY 1987

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SOVIET UNION POLITICAL AFFAIRS

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POLTAVA OBKOM 1ST SECRETARY ON RESTRUCTURING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 April 87 p 3

[Article by F. Morgun, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Poltava Obkom: "The Times Summon Us"]

[Text] It is now becoming increasingly clear in the aftermath of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that the party and country have made a distinct turn in the course of our development. Answers are being offered to the most vital and burning questions of the times. The range of problems that has been brought to the forefront is exceptionally broad. A plethora of ideas, thoughts, and opinions that have formed a powerful irrepressible river have merged into the one short word "restructuring."

All of us must undertake considerable work and effort in order to dismantle the obstacles that had been formed in the economy and in the social and spiritual spheres. Such is the task placed before us by the party and such is the problem placed before us by the demanding times. Both in the Poltava region as well in the entire country, restructuring, which is reaching the deepest strata of society and is altering our attitudes to the problems at hand, is testing the political strength of the party, Soviet, and managerial personnel as well as that of all workers.

One can name quite a few collectives that are living and working in harmony with the process of acceleration and are creatively resolving the tasks that are emerging..

New methods of management are being assimilated in the oblast. Good results have been obtained in dozens of kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the principal driving force has been the collective and family detachment.

The party obkom has started serious restructuring beginning with itself and its own apparatus. Here is just a small example. In the past year we have made a five-fold reduction in the volume of information requests. And our comrades have become no less informed about life in the oblast. On the contrary, have learned significantly more by more frequent visits to party organizations, labor collectives, and families.

Widespread openness presumes a high level of exactingness placed upon communists of all ranks. Supervisor reports are already becoming customary. V. Blinov, one of the obkom's secretaries, was providing answers at a recent obkom plenum. Vasilii Petrovich was reporting not at all about his own work but about the party's influence on the domestic services and trade sphere. That sphere is directly related to the human factor and affects the mood of people. There are quite a few flaws in that area and no perceptible restructuring is visible. Yes, and frankly speaking, we in the obkom buro have not been giving this sphere too much attention.

The dynamics of restructuring is made primarily apparent in that it helps people develop their creative strengths and organizational abilities to the fullest extent. We are teaching our young by the experience of our best people. The Poltava villages have a wealth of production administrators and capable educators. I shall name but just a few. These include heroes of socialist labor and kolkhoz chairmen I. Ropavka, A. Fisun, N. Yurchenko, and V. Stepenko. Restructuring is much easier for them. They have long since been endeavoring to live and work in the spirit of the present day. Our task is to help them develop their potential to the fullest extent and teach other supervisors by their experience.

I recall how much we were alarmed by the backwardness of the Khorolskiy Rayon. Increasingly larger funds were being invested into the development of its kolkhozes and sovkhoses, but the return on those investments was growing slowly. But after I. Poltavets was elected raykom first secretary, the situation in the rayon began to improve rapidly. The rayispolkom, RAPO, and other services began to operate more actively. The raykom concentrated its attention on personnel by boldly nominating young competent persons with positive ambition. There is now more financial order in the fields and the farms. The rayon has come from being one of lagging regions to become of the leaders in all economic indicators. Within a short period of time profits doubled and made it possible to resolve social problems more successfully.

The Lokhvits party raykom has made noticeable gains in its work. It has been laying down a solid foundation for a number of years. The supervisory personnel of the farms there are stable, reliable, and have proven to be efficient in doing their work. Without substituting economic planners, the raykom and its first secretary, A. Tarasenko, have been supporting initiative and bold inquiry.

It is no accident that cost accounting, the brigade and family detachment, and other progressive innovations took root there before it did in other rayons. And although the land there is far from the best, the land has been yielding significant harvests. The rayon has been fulfilling its plan for the sale of grain and other field and farm products to the state. Kolkhoz profitability has been growing and considerable attention is being given to social problems. In particular, by 1996 each family is slated to have its own individual house or a fully equipped apartment.

The striving of the Novosanzhar party raykom to understand the needs of the peasants more fully has also dictated a concern about people that is not merely a bureaucratic interest, as is often the case. With this purpose in

mind raykom apparatus officials and supervisors of rayon services and farms have visited the families of kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers. They have expressed their interest in a wide range of problems from obstacles in national labor to the layout of farmsteads and family conditions. Consequently, shortcomings have been more clearly defined, and it has become more clear as to how they might be eliminated.

I might mention the following curious fact. It was only quite recently that people in the rayon assumed that the family detachment would not be very broadly implemented. But as a result of discussions with people, there are already several thousand families who have signed contracts with kolkhoz managing boards.

The processes of democratization and the mastery of contemporary leadership methods are not easy, and at times are painful. In the first place, they point out our errors in cadre policy. The chairman of the Dawn of Communism kolkhoz of Novosanzharskiy Rayon, G. Kolvashenko, has obstructed this process for more than a year. He has ignored the opinions of communists, has treated specialists arrogantly, and would not tolerate criticism. Consequently, more than a dozen experienced engineers, agronomists, and economists left the kolkhoz. The kolkhoz was decaying from one year to the next. The communists and the kolkhoz farmers themselves investigated the entire matter and issued a criticism of the director's actions. Having demonstrated their maturity and adherence to scruples, they elected a new promising chairman.

Here is another example. Several cattle breeders of the kolkhoz imeni Gogol of Mirgorodskiy Rayon were ill disposed to the farm manager N. Nazarenko. It was known at the governing board and partkom that the persons who were dissatisfied were those who wanted to work less and receive more money. So there was a decision to vote for a farm supervisor by secret ballot. What was the outcome? Seventy-three out of the 78 brigade members voted for the strict and principled manager. That was true democracy in action!

Three candidates were nominated for the chairmanship at the accountability-election meeting of the kolkhoz imeni Sverdlovsk of Kremenchugskiy Rayon. Those candidates included the partkom secretary and kolkhoz chief engineer. The villagers knew them to be experienced and capable leaders. But the meeting gave its preference to the partkom secretary A. Litvinenko and criticized the other candidates for their disdainful attitude toward people, their needs and inquiries.

But there are also examples such as these: At the Zapovit Lenina kolkhoz of Chutovskiy Rayon the present chairman of the kolkhoz and chairman of the rural Soviet were recommended for the position of kolkhoz leader. Each of them was good at his own job and each had a good reputation. And the people wisely and unanimously decided that each should remain in his own position. And what was the position of the Chutov raykom on that point? Surely, the kolkhoz farmers were saying from the very beginning: "Why two candidates? We do not intend to reelect our own chairman." In this case we do not see a democratic approach, but rather a "game" in democracy for the sake of making a formal report. So one could say that they were keeping up with the times.

In the way of self-criticism, it must be said that there have been quite a few gaps in our own work. The communists of the oblast are to be held strictly accountable for them. And what about those cases where our sphere of influence is weakening? It is with pain that one is compelled to say that it has been several years now that we have been trying to convince the Ministry of the Medical and Biology Industry and the USSR Gosplan that it would be inadvisable to construct a second section of the protein and vitamin concentrate plant in the Kremenchug region. The plant is being constructed in accordance with an extremely imperfect plan that is eating up our resources. If the funds and materials being invested into this plant were diverted to the countryside for the cultivation of vegetable protein, two to three times more protein would be produced at a lower cost.

Someone will possibly sigh sympathetically. It is a mistake, but what can one do once the plans have been made and approved at all levels? I do not agree with that consolation. We don't have the right to make mistakes, particularly if they amount to millions and billions of the people's rubles. And was it really a mistake? It was probably more a defective style that has not become obsolete in certain scientific and economic spheres.

This is also due to the painfully long path that had to be traversed by the Poltava version of a soil protection system. Our farmers have had ten years of experience in the use of that system. During that time the fields that have been tilled without ploughs have yielded a hefty addition to the grain harvest. Moreover, productivity has increased by 37 percent and fuel consumption decreased by 38 percent. The total economic effectiveness of that operation, according to specialists' estimates, has resulted in 487 million rubles of additional income for kolkhoz and sovkhos farmers. Practically the entire field is now being tilled without ploughs.

The experience gained in that operation was not easily obtained. Enormous work lay behind that effort. And opponents of modern technology intimidated the farmers with threats of all kinds of calamities. But those who had the desire to adopt the new technology and skillfully used it became its proponents.

The plants are putting together double- and triple-depth ploughs for tilling the steppe. In my opinion, these are the most destructive with regard to the soil. The time has come to help the land not only by preventing its further deterioration, but also by increasing its fertility. The agricultural science sector of our republic has for a long time been dubious of modern technology, and has even refuted it. That was the attitude taken by several scientists at the Voronezh, Kishinev, and a number of other agricultural institutes.

Now people are coming from many oblasts and rayons to our specialists, saying: "We want to apply your experience to ourselves, help provide us with the technology." And what can the Poltava region give if it is assembling itself what little equipment it has?

In the meantime, non-plow agriculture is providing considerable economic benefits. There are already quite a few farms that are producing from 40 to 50 quintals of grains annually, regardless of weather conditions, and high

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yields of other crops as well as excellent cattle breeding results. The kolkhoz imeni Ordzhonikidze of Shishatskiy Rayon, the kolkhoz imeni Shevchenko of Mirgorodskiy Rayon, and a number of farms of the Lokhvitsky, Karlovskiy, and Khoroskiy rayons have refused to use toxic chemicals.

The transition to a soil protection system and intensive technology are problems that would seem to be agrotechnical ones. But they are questions that require the party's constant attention because they are in keeping with the tasks, rate, and smooth progress of restructuring.

Most of our personnel are deeply conscious of the fact that we must struggle for restructuring and that it must be defended. Our cadre are being tested by everyday requirements and not just on paper. The main criteria of that test are adherence to principle, firmness, and selflessness.

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SOKOLOV SPEECH TO BELORUSSIAN AKTIV MEETING

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Information report on the republic meeting of the Belorussian party-economic aktiv held 14 April 1987 and speech by Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee]

Information Report on the Party-Economic Aktiv

[Text] A meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv took place in Minsk on April 14. Persons invited to the meeting included party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, a group of supervisors, partkom secretaries, and trade union committee chairmen of associations and industrial enterprises.

Chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers M. V. Kovalev presented a report "On the Tasks of the Enterprises, Associations, Ministries and Departments of the Republic in the Industrial Shift to Total Cost Accounting and Self-Financing in 1987-1988."

Participating in the discussion of the report were Secretary of the Minsk Gorkom V. G. Galko, mechanic-fitter foreman of the Bobruyskfermmash Industrial Association S. N. Kryutchenko, BSSR Minister of Light Industry L. N. Nagibovich, General Director of the Minsk Tractor Plant imeni V. I. Lenin Production Association I. I. Kuleshov, Secretary of the BSSR CP Mogilev Obkom V. Ye. Konovalov, Director of the Gomel Machine Tool Construction Plant imeni Kirov G. M. Kazakov, BSSR Minister of the Construction Materials Industry V. L. Bildyukevich, General Director of the Novopolotsknefteorgsintez [Novopolotsk Petroleum Organic Synthesis] Production Association V. G. Teteruk, BSSR First Deputy Minister of Local Industry B. I. Petrov, partkom secretary of the Minsk Watch Plant V. V. Chikin, General Director of the Volkovysktsementnoshifer [Volkovysk Cement and Slate] Production Association Yu. Ye. Daneshchik, First Secretary of the BSSR Borisov Gorkom A. A. Bondar, trade union committee chairman of the Minsk Refrigerator Plant P. A. Shcherbunov, Chairman of the BSSR State Committee on Prices S. S. Ling, General Director of the Minsk Komunarka production association of the confectionery industry V. D. Marinich, First Secretary of the Belorussian CP Leninskiy Raykom of Grodno M. P. Shilin, manager of the Belorussian republic office of the USSR Gosbank N. V. Omelyanovich, foreman of the roller shop at the 11th State Ballbearings Plant A. A. Malakhovskiy, Director of the Brest

Hosiery Combine imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR B. I. Gavrilov, Deputy Chairman of the Vitebsk Oblispolkom and Chairman of the Planning Commission A. D. Paleyko, and Deputy General Director for Finance of the BelavtoMAZ Production Association M. I. Boyko.

Opinions and suggestions about the problems under discussion were voiced from the floor microphones by General Secretary of the Smorgonsilikatobeton [Smorgon Lime Concrete] Production Association T. G. Golubeva, Director of the Minsk Raduga firm T.A. Goncharova, Director of the Kobrin Instrument Plant I. L. Lupish, Director of the Osipovich Board and Prepared Roofing Paper Plant imeni 25th CPSU Congress Ye. L. Radevich, professor M. S. Kunyavskiy of the Belorussian State Institute of the National Economy imeni V. V. Kuybyshev, and Director of the Glubokoye Canning Plant F. I. Zakharchenok.

The meeting was addressed by First Secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Ye. Ye. Sokolov.

A resolution on the problem under discussion was adopted.

Also participating in the work of the meeting was A. I. Ivanenko, an instructor of the Economics Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Sokolov Speech

Dear Comrades ! Today we concluded discussions that were necessary and useful. We have summed up the first results of industrial operations under the new conditions and have outlined what our subsequent action should be in order to prepare ourselves successfully for shifting the republic's industrial enterprises to a total cost accounting and self-financing footing.

The discussion of this question at such a representative meeting has been dictated by life itself.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has adopted fundamentally new decisions based on the long-term political platform developed by the April (1965) Plenum of the Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress that are have been designed to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

The January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has set forth the task of shifting the center of gravity of party organization, soviet, state, and managerial personnel operations to painstaking practical work in all areas of rejuvenating our everyday activities..

The strategy of restructuring and acceleration makes it obligatory not only to know and understand its overall principles, but also to be able to utilize those principles effectively in everyday life, and to improve work forms and methods persistently and consistently.

Today as never before, life demands that supervisory personnel must not allow any abatement or placidity to take place anywhere, in any sector or any sphere, and that their actions are thoroughly thought out. It is also

mandatory that they have the skill to resolve future problems and current tasks, and step by step to overcome any retardation that has occurred.

And it is here that the most important role is assigned to the popular masses who utterly and completely support the strategic party line policy for a revolutionary transformation of public life. Acceleration has become a vital cause of the republic's communists and all workers. Today restructuring embodies the life of every worker, every kolkhoz farmer, and every white collar employee.

The creative role of the workers who have been given a powerful moral stimulus in the course of restructuring, must also be fully manifested in the resolution of the problems we are discussing here today.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress that restructuring of any economic mechanism begins with a restructuring of consciousness and a rejection of those stereotypes of thought and practice that have been impeding the society's advancement.

The party committees and organizations are confronted with considerable work in getting rid of such stereotypes.

Perhaps the most tenacious of those stereotypes, as was so correctly mentioned in the report of BSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Mikhail Vasilyevich Kovalev and in a number of addresses by the meeting's participants, is the idea that economic work in general, and the implementation of cost accounting in particular, is the direct concern of only planners, economists, and norm-setters.

As regards to production engineers, designers, and other industrial specialists, this, it is maintained, is not their concern.

Let us be frank. That view is not only mistaken, but it is also unconscionable because not only does it harm our cause, but, on the contrary, inhibits restructuring.

Director of the Bobruysk Machine Construction Plant comrade Nesterenko and partkom secretary comrade Bachura probably share that viewpoint, but they do they do not always adhere to that view in practice.

Neither the plant directorate nor the party organization have taken any measures to make the transition to new economic conditions a priority matter for all specialists and workers.

Preparations have mainly been limited to the study of methodological materials and the examination and coordination of norms.

Questions such as the introduction of effective intraplant cost accounting, increased productivity, better product quality, and greater economy measures have been neglected.

The result was quite natural: The collective failed to meet the first quarter assignment for the most important indices and there was a considerable below-plan reduction in the amount of funds to be transferred from profits to funds for plant development, social and cultural undertakings, and material incentive.

But here is another approach. The collective of the watch plant (comrade Abramchik, director, and comrade Chikin, partkom secretary) has been working under the new conditions for two years now and has switched to a self-financing basis this year. During the preparatory period in 1984 the party committee worked out a complex of organizational-political, economic, and technical measures.

And it is very important all plant services without exception are involved in the realization of those measures. Each work site at the plant is aware of the specific tasks aimed at raising qualitative indices and those tasks are being resolved at each site.

Intra-plant cost accounting has been introduced at all of the plant's subdivisions, a concise system of material and moral incentive is in effect, and all workers have undergone the appropriate training. Economic services have been strengthened.

The enterprise has been successfully satisfying its contract obligations. Almost 88 percent of its output is of the highest quality goods, and 37 percent of its products are slated for export.

In comparison to the corresponding period of last year, production cost has decreased by 5.3 percent and profits have increased by one-third. The plant has planned to increase by one million rubles, or by 2.6 times, the amount to be transferred from profits to budget expenditures. At the same time economic incentive funds will increase by 10.2 million rubles, or almost three-fold.

That kind of approach to the matter at hand merits the broadest possible dissemination.

In preparing for the new conditions of plant operations, a study of the principles of complete cost accounting should be organized among the engineering-technical personnel, the middle link personnel, and the workers.

In order to accomplish that goal, such a study should make use of the experience gained by those collectives which are already operating successfully on the principles of cost accounting and self-financing this year. This work is made difficult by the fact that there are still many persons holding leader and senior specialist positions who do not have the necessary education and are not taking correspondence courses.

At a recent plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee we undertook a detailed analysis of the engineering-technical personnel composition in industry.

The conclusion drawn from that analysis was clear: It is necessary to make a significant improvement in the work being undertaken with those personnel under conditions in which the economic methods of management have been broadly introduced and where there has been an expansion of enterprise rights and economic independence.

Work with personnel in the economics area must be given very serious attention. Frankly speaking, the attention that we have been giving them is clearly insufficient.

And this is what that has led to. One out of every three economists, chief and senior accountant in industry does not have any specialized education. I emphasize the fact that it is not just a higher specialized education that is lacking, but even a secondary one.

Fifty-seven percent of the economists and accountants at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industries do not have an economics education. That education is lacking in 44 percent of the economists and accountants at the Ministry of Local Industry, and in 42 percent of such personnel at both the Ministry of Construction Materials and the Ministry of Construction.

At the same time, out of the 35,000 certified economists engaged in industry, almost 4,000 of them are holding jobs that do not require that kind of an education.

There is no question that all specialists must be engaged in the transfer to complete cost accounting and self-financing. But it is quite obvious that the first rank of such specialists should be composed of economics specialists. It is upon them that the uniform cadence of this movement depends.

The ministries and departments, party organizations, and plant supervisors must undertake urgent measures to make better use of economics specialists and improve their skills and competence to resolve new problems.

So far, not all the ministries are thoroughly analyzing the impact that new economic key factors, incentives, and norms have on the operations of enterprises. They are also not helping those enterprises to improve the organizational structure of management, the institution of intra-cost accounting, and the improvement of financial operations.

The BSSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials, the Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry, and the Ministry of Local Industry have not provided for a basic study of the economic norms that would raise the incentive of enterprises to improve their operations.

Thus, the standard rates used for making up funds for plant development and the social sphere do not everywhere take into account the specific characteristics of enterprises from the viewpoint of their production potential, supply of skilled cadre, and level at which social problems are

resolved. In other words, those rates are computed by traditional methods, "according to a base formula."

Methodological support is being poorly implemented by the ministries and departments.

Preparations for switching enterprises of the food, meat, and dairy industries to new management methods have practically been left to drift on their own by the Main Administration for Planning and Economic Development of the BSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

Here all work was begun and completed by the issuance of an appropriate order and the holding of a seminar for supervisory personnel, but the methodological materials have so far not been delivered to the enterprises.

The reason for this lack of follow-up is that comrade Mirochitskiy accuses the industry main administrations of sluggishness, while the latter reproach the organizations of comrade Mirochitskiy for concentrating all economic services within his own control.

In general, as the well known proverb goes, "Ivan blames Peter and Peter blames Ivan." This "internecine strife" must be ended and one should get down to business.

From outward appearances, it would seem that the enterprises of the BSSR Ministry of Construction are also getting ready to change over to cost accounting and self-financing. Order are being issued in that regard, instructions are being worked out, and conferences and sessions are being held. In short, there is a lot of commotion in the center, but there is not much going on locally. There, as before, it is quiet.

As was demonstrated by an inspection of the Minskzhelezobeton [Minsk Reinforced Concrete] Association (General Director comrade Yefimtsev, and partkom secretary comrade Radko), not only the workers and middle link personnel, but even the specialists have only the vaguest notion about self-financing there.

What, comrades, do these facts indicate?

First of all, they indicate that the supervisory personnel of many ministries and departments and employees of their apparatus are holding on to the old, obsolete ways of doing things. Moreover, oftentimes at any price they strive to retain their accustomed, conservative approaches to resolving new problems.

There is also a considerable area of activity here for the personnel of Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee on Prices, and other economics departments of the republic.

As before they have been primarily concentrating their efforts on supervising the operations of the ministries, departmental enterprises, and organizations. There is no question that such activity is also necessary.

But what is important today is to give every possible assistance to the industrial sectors in substantiating economic norms, in the improvement of planning, in the introduction of effective cost accounting, and in establishing an exemplary accounting and thorough analysis of economic operations.

Although Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance have organized functional subdivisions that are entrusted with the task of improving the economic machinery, their coordinating and organizational roles are being poorly implemented.

Serious improvements in these operations are needed at the Belorussian Office of the USSR Gosbank and the BSSR State Committee on Labor.

The collegiums and party organizations of the economics departments must strengthen the services engaged in the design of economic administration methods and concerned with highly skilled and competent specialists. Their functions and tasks must be concisely defined and greater pressure must be exerted for restructuring economic operations throughout the apparatus.

All of us, supervisors of party, Soviet, managerial, trade union, and Komsomol organs, are today taking a political certification examination to test our command of new methods of leadership and national economy management under conditions in which our society is undergoing broad democratization and where the human factor is being activated.

The party committees and organizations should intensify their organizational and mass political operations with a mind to the new tasks.

That undertaking must avoid simplifications, formalism, and working in spurts.

The experience gained by the industrial sectors and enterprises that are successfully operating under the new conditions must be thoroughly studied, correlated, and broadly disseminated.

Restructuring must be brought to each work area and the collectives and each worker must understand their stake in achieving the best possible results with the least expenditure of material and labor resources.

The most important task of the party committees and organizations as well as of the ministries and departments is to assure that a comprehensive approach is taken to changing over enterprises to cost accounting and self-financing.

The restructuring of economic operations, personnel training, plant retooling and reconstruction, higher product quality, greater economy, and the effective utilization of equipment are all areas which must not be neglected.

Success will be assured only when this undertaking is actively in progress in all areas at the same time.

The party organizations and all communists must be in the vanguard of restructuring. They must actively stimulate the independence and initiative

of labor collectives, place a higher level of exactingness on personnel in both large and small undertakings, and evaluate the performance of supervisors with a view to the high level of demands made by the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Such an approach will decisively stimulate people to work with a high level of responsibility, purposefully, and without hesitation. It will also make it possible to activate their participation in the acceleration and rejuvenation of all aspects of our life.

The soviets of people's deputies must more actively pursue specific forms for influencing the introduction of new economic methods.

Thus far, several soviets have been lagging in this regard as if this undertaking were of secondary importance. Some soviet workers justify their non-participation in such important problems by the claim that their work is ostensibly highly specific and that such problems should be handled by the plant supervisors, ministries, and departments.

These kinds of assertions are completely without foundation.

The soviets have every opportunity of actively influencing the introduction of new economic methods. Have their permanent commissions really been put to full use in this matter? And what about the deputy groups' role here? Exactly how active have the administrations and departments of the local soviet ispolkoms been?

The search for answers to these other questions is primarily a search for ways of intensifying the impact of the soviets on the restructuring the economic machinery.

The BSSR Council of Ministers must take the resolution of this problem into its own hands.

Its Presidium, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and departments are obliged to analyze thoroughly and stimulate the preparations that are underway in the enterprises of each sector and each area for the changeover and the state of operations under the new conditions.

The secretaries and departments of the Belorussian CP Central Committee must intensify their control over the efforts to improve the administrative and economic machinery.

The role of the trade unions is increasing now that the sources of wages and material incentives depend on profits and wage funds, and those funds are now essentially distributed by the labor collective.

The trade unions must become a genuine school of management and administration.

The trade union organizations must focus their attention on the restructuring of plant organization, its overall mechanization and automation, better

working conditions, regulation of plant norm-setting and wages, stimulation of worker creativity, and people initiative.

They must do a lot to raise the effectiveness of socialist competition. Today that competition should be aimed at the absolute observance of contractual discipline, a higher technical level and quality of products, resource economy, and a faster assimilation of advanced experience.

It is important the economic solutions are socially oriented so that there is no gap between the implementation of production tasks and the development of the social sphere.

The trade unions are responsible for assuring that not a single question concerned with the changeover to cost accounting and self-financing is decided secretly without the broad participation of the labor collective.

One can hardly accept as normal a situation where a significant segment of workers have little knowledge about how funds for plant development, the social sphere, and material incentive are generated and expended, or what rights labor collectives have in deciding how those funds are distributed, or what kind of accountability measures have been established for mismanagement, discipline violations, and defective workmanship.

We shall not succeed in restructuring the management machinery unless each person senses a personal need and responsibility in this task and unless each person feels that himself is a plant manager.

This in fact must be the starting point for improving the operations of all trade unions, from the Belorussian Trade Union to the primary organization.

The Komsomol organizations must not be left on the sidelines in the resolution of these tasks. The Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee must find ways of involving Komsomols and all of our youth in this undertaking.

The introduction of new economic methods must be broadly publicized in the mass information and propaganda media.

The media are called upon to respond sympathetically to the new and advanced developments, to study carefully and summarize valuable experience so that it becomes the property of everyone. The media must also enable all workers to acquire a profound understanding of the essence, goals, and tasks entailed in the changeover to full cost accounting and self-financing as well as the role and place of each person in this important undertaking.

Comrades! A most important political and moral goal has been reached in the period since the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee, the 27th Party Congress, and the January (1987) Plenum of the Central Committee as a result of the changes that are occurring in our society. We have created an atmosphere in our society in which the idea of restructuring and the strategy for accelerating socioeconomic development are determining the principal direction of profound transformations in all sectors of building socialism.

That includes the decisive sector of restructuring the economic machinery.

The transition to cost accounting and self-financing is not merely an economic measure. This is most important social and political undertaking that affects the interests of both the state as a whole and the labor collectives as well as each worker.

Proceeding from the requirements of the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, at today's meeting we have determined what and how we must act in order to have all enterprises switch to cost accounting and self-financing at the beginning of next year. We have outlined the action required for realizing that goal.

All of us must make serious improvements in our work and decisively eliminate any processes and activities that might impede our progress. We must strive for the absolute fulfillment of the plans for economic and cultural construction and greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in a worthy manner.

6289

CSO: 1800/562

LSSR CC PASSES RESOLUTION ON NATIONALITIES POLICY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 2 Apr 87 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Lithuanian CP Central Committee adopted a resolution entitled "On Measures for Improving National Relations in the Republic and Increasing the Effectiveness of Internationalist and Patriotic Education."

Carrying out the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the realm of relations between nationalities and internationalist and patriotic education, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro has instructed the Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, soviets of people's deputies, party, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations to analyze in depth the status of patriotic and internationalist education in all labor collectives and take additional measures to reinforce the patriotic and internationalist education of all levels of the public and to develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the working people of Soviet Lithuania and the other fraternal Soviet republics.

There are plans to make widespread use of preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the CPSU Central Committee's Address to the Soviet People on the event of this historic date for the purpose of promoting internationalist and patriotic education. Measures of a political, organizational and ideological nature will be carried out for the purpose of increasing the political and labor activism of workers and developing a movement to promote successful fulfillment of plan goals for 1987 and the entire 12th Five-Year Plan.

In 1987 a plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee will be held; at that plenum there will be discussion of the tasks of our republic party organization in connection with further improvement of national relations and intensification of the public's patriotic and internationalist education.

It is envisioned that the permanent commissions of soviets and deputies' groups will become more broadly involved in the patriotic and internationalist education of workers. Our republic Supreme Soviet Presidium has been given the task of considering the possibility of establishing a permanent deputies'

commission on national relations and public internationalist education under Supreme Soviet jurisdiction.

Party gorkoms and raykoms have been obligated to set up a section dealing with matters pertaining to patriotic and internationalist education, this section to be under the jurisdiction of the ideological commission of each committee. Within the groups of non-staff lecturers under party committees, groups of lecturers should be established for the purpose of propagandizing the attainments of the nationalities policy of the party and the Soviet state and refuting through the use of well-reasoned arguments those who would distort the CPSU's nationalities policy.

The need to establish a study group to study relations between nationalities and matters pertaining to patriotic and internationalist education as part of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences Presidium was acknowledged. The function of this group would be to develop and implement a focused, comprehensive program of research on specific issues pertaining to the party's Leninist nationalities policy and timely questions which arise in internationalist education at the present stage and to critique bourgeois distortions of the CPSU's nationalities policy.

For the purpose of ensuring more in-depth research on issues pertaining to the development of relations between nationalities and theoretical problems relating to the internationalization of worker education in our republic, the LiSSR Academy of Sciences Presidium has been assigned the task of considering the possibility of expanding the sector for ideological struggle and counterpropaganda under the LiSSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Philosophy, Sociology and Law.

Theoretical and practical conferences will be conducted on the following topics:

- the historical significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the Lithuanian people (topic for 1987);
- internationalization of the culture of the Soviet peoples of the USSR as a conformance to law in the development of socialism (1988);
- the Leninist concept of the heritage of the past and the present (1989).

To the party's Institute of History under the Lithuanian CP Central Committee fall the task of methodological guidance of the study of problems pertaining to relations between nationalities and international education for workers, the scientific expertise of studies published on these problems and the conducting of applied research at the request of Central Committee departments and Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms.

It is proposed that the editorial boards of newspapers and magazines, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, the Book Trade and Printing Plants, State Television and Radio, the ELTA News Agency, the Lithuanian Division of Novosti Press Agency, the LiSSR Znaniye Society and cultural and educational institutions provide broad-scale clarification of the nature of the CPSU's

current nationalities policy, encourage the formation of mature internationalist views and an atmosphere of patriotic and internationalist duty in people. They should expand the practice of having party, soviet, Komsomol and economic administrators and party and Komsomol veterans appear before various segments of the public, the scientific and creative intelligentsia and young people for the purpose of holding press conferences, question-and-answer sessions, oral magazines, informational conferences and seminars. With this goal in mind, they should by 15 May this year draw up long-range propaganda programs to promote the achievements of our country and our republic with regard to resolving the nationalities question and providing practical demonstrations of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism.

They should introduce special rubrics in the Lithuanian CP Central Committee journal KOMUNISTAS (Communist) dealing with questions of Marxist-Leninist doctrine on nations, the party's nationalities policy, current ethnic and interethnic problems; and similar rubrics should be added to the magazine LAYKAS IR IVIKYAI (Time and Events) dealing with issues involved in the organization and improvement of patriotic and internationalist education.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations and Komsomol organizations, ideological and economic organs and organizations and the mass informational and propaganda media should devote particular attention in the course of their practical internationalist educational work to matters pertaining to the inculcation of a high level in the culture of interethnic social intercourse and show sensitivity, discretion and party-minded adherence to principles in all things pertaining to the development of relations between nationalities or affecting the interests of every nation and ethnic group and people's national sentiments. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee has demanded that there be harsher reaction against any and all manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, Zionism and anti-Semitism, philistinism, parasitic tendencies and conceit, and that they be countered with consistently sustained internationalism. Individual work with people who are under the influence of nationalistic vestiges should be conducted on a broader scale.

There should be ongoing exposure of bourgeois propaganda concerning ethnic relations in the USSR and of the crimes committed by bourgeois nationalists during the Great Patriotic War and in the early postwar years; the slander and provocative fabrications disseminated by centers of the reactionary Lithuanian emigration and a nationalistically inclined segment of the clergy should be decisively rebuffed.

Lithuanian CP Central Committees departments, gorkoms and raykoms should take into consideration the ethnic composition of our republic's population and that of individual cities, rayons and labor collectives when selecting and assigning administrative cadres, forming a reserve pool of administrative cadres or selecting the members of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations in accordance with the guidelines established at the 27th Party Congress and the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They should promote members of all nations and nationalities to administrative posts, while also taking into consideration those individuals' political, professional and moral qualities. Greater efforts should be made to send

members of all the nationalities living in our republic to study at the Vilnius Higher Party School.

There should be continuous regulation of the growth of the ranks of the republic party organization, taking into account in the process the ethnic composition of labor collectives and also paying attention to ensuring that the best representatives of all nationalities are admitted to the party.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, the Academy of Sciences, the ministry of higher and secondary specialized education, the ministry of health and the LiSSR Agroindustrial Committee have been assigned the task of ensuring that students are admitted to higher educational institutions and secondary specialized institutions in proportion to the ethnic structure of our republic's population, and of achieving compliance with this guideline when selecting students for graduate studies. Plans for sending students for special study at educational institutions in other union republics should be fulfilled. The ethnic composition of our republic's population should be taken into account in the training of cadres for the cultural and educational fields at the LiSSR State Conservatory and at its departments in Klaipeda, as well as in the training of agricultural cadres; more young people of non-native nationalities from Vilniuskiy, Ignalinskiy, Shalchininskiy and Shvenchenskiy rayons should be sent to study at these educational institutions.

The Department of Propaganda and Agitation, the Department of Science and Educational Institutions, the Central Committee House of Political Education and Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms must make substantial improvements in the theoretical training of administrative cadres in the area of Marxist-Leninist doctrine on relations between nationalities, the CPSU's nationalities policy and patriotic and internationalist education. Special seminars attended by the secretaries of party organizations or their deputy secretaries and staff members from the party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol apparatus should be organized for the purpose of studying these problems; theoretical, practical and methodological conferences on timely issues pertaining to interethnic relations and patriotic and internationalist education should be held. By the beginning of the coming academic year the requisite changes and amendments are to have been made in the curricula of the Vilnius Higher Trade Union School, in cadre retraining courses and at people's universities. A course entitled "The Development of Relations Between Nationalities in the USSR" is to be introduced in the system of party and Komsomol education.

The training of cadres at higher scientific skills levels in their respective fields should be expanded. More scientists and party officials should be sent to do graduate work at the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences.

Sector departments of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, republic Gosplan, party gorkoms and raykoms, ministries, departments and labor collectives are assigned the task of working to achieve 100-percent fulfillment of contracts governing the delivery of goods to all the consumers in our country; they should regard this task as a highly important aspect of the performance of

their internationalist and patriotic duty. There should be all-round promotion and active introduction into practice of the experience of fraternal republics in accelerating their rates of socioeconomic development; we should introduce into production their scientific and technical achievements, increase labor productivity, provide the economy with adequate raw materials, fuel and electrical power and improve the quality of finished products. Everything possible should be done to disseminate widely the initiatives begun by our country's most advanced collectives.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee has designated the sector departments of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the LiSSR Council of Ministers, the LiSSR Trade Unions Council, party gorkoms and raykoms, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the mass informational and propaganda media to take additional steps to expand cooperation and to improve socialist competition between our republic's labor collectives, academic collectives and cultural and educational institutions and their counterparts in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Latvia, Estonia and the other Soviet republics, and to provide improved publicity for such competition in order to increase its educational effect. Practical assistance to developing and newly-accessed regions of our country should be intensified. Ahead-of-schedule completion of production-related and sociocultural projects in Tyumen, Chernigov and Smolensk oblasts and the Karelian ASSR should be achieved.

Our republic Gosplan, ministries and departments have the task of taking into account the ethnic composition of the population and the wants and needs of all nations and nationalities living in the areas in question when drawing up plans for the economic and social development of cities, rayons and towns.

There should be all-round development of inter-republic and intersector economic and scientific-technical integration, and the practice of devising regional programs for socioeconomic development and acceleration of scientific and technical progress should be expanded.

The gorkoms and raykoms of the party and the Komsomol, primary party and Komsomol organizations and all educational organs must work to achieve integral unity of internationalist and patriotic education and inculcate in young people through various ideological, ethical and aesthetic means a sense of deep respect for the state anthems, seals and flags of the USSR and the LiSSR, as well as for the glorious traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. The next generation should learn devotion to the party's cause, hatred of enemies and willingness to defend the achievements of socialism through study of the example provided by the lives of V. I. Lenin, his comrades-in-struggle and the heroes of socialist construction and the Great Patriotic War. Youth hikes and excursions through sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory, meetings with participants in the war, fighters for Soviet power in Lithuania and veterans of the Communist Party and the Leninist Komsomol should be organized in conjunction with the LiSSR Society for Historical Preservation and Historical Studies and organizations of military and labor veterans. Soldiers who have performed their internationalist duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan should be utilized more widely in educational work.

Celebrations of the birthdays of outstanding figures in the party and the Soviet State and of heroes for whom labor collectives, streets, schools, and Pioneer and Komsomol units are named should be used extensively for the purpose of patriotic education.

It has been noted that it would be appropriate to festively celebrate anniversaries which attest to the victory of proletarian and socialist internationalism: the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the founding of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the proletarian revolution in Lithuania, the 120th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the 50th anniversary of the reestablishment of Soviet power in Lithuania and the 70th anniversary of the All-Union Komsomol and the Lithuanian Komsomol.

The Department of Science and Educational Institutions under the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the ministers of education and higher and secondary specialized education, the State Committee for vocational and technical education and the party's gorkoms and raykoms have been assigned the task of endowing students with a firm knowledge of the foundations of Marxist-Leninist doctrine with regard to nations and interethnic relations and the CPSU's nationalities policy, and of developing lasting internationalist and patriotic convictions in them. It has been acknowledged that it would be appropriate to make needed changes and amendments in the curricula of VUZs, tekhnikums, vocational and technical schools and general education schools. Steps should be taken to bring about fundamental improvement in the way in which the special course "The Development of Relations Between Nationalities in the USSR" at VUZs and the elective course "Soviet Lithuania in the Family of Fraternal Peoples" at secondary educational institutions are taught, so as to ensure that they become more effective and play a greater role in the patriotic and internationalist education of university and secondary-school students.

It is planned that new curricula and the necessary methodological handbooks to accompany them will be prepared and published during the 1987-1989 period.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee has assigned its Department of Science and Educational Institutions and its Department of Propaganda and Agitation, the ministries of education and higher and secondary specialized education, the State Committee for vocational and technical education, the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Komsomol, party gorkoms and raykoms, the LiSSR Znaniye Society, the editorial boards of newspapers and magazines, the LiSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and republic cultural institutions to implement, at the request of workers, additional measures to assist workers and young people in the study of Russian and Polish. More attention should be devoted to the development of native language/Russian bilingualism. All possible assistance should be given in the voluntary study of Lithuanian by those residents of the republic who are not currently conversant with it.

Steps should be taken to further expand and deepen friendship and cooperation between schools having Lithuanian, Russian or Polish as their language of instruction. Experience with the establishment of integrated school

collectives and the internationalist education of pupils in schools where instruction is conducted concurrently in all three languages, i.e. in Russian, Lithuanian and Polish, should be regularly summarized and disseminated.

It is recommended that Party gorkoms, raykoms and primary organizations use labor collectives to bring about an increase in the role and level of responsibility of parents for the upbringing of their children at home in a spirit of friendship toward all Soviet peoples. Such matters should be considered on a regular basis at assemblies of labor collectives, as well as at party and trade-union assemblies and at meetings of women's collectives.

The Central Committee's department of administrative organs, department of propaganda and agitation, and department of science and educational institutions, Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, the ispolkoms of local soviets, the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Komsomol and the Military Commissariat of the LiSSR have been assigned the task of overseeing measures to prepare our republic's young people for service in the Soviet Armed Forces and improving young people's practical training and psychological/morale-building preparations for the defense of their socialist Fatherland. Patronships between military units and labor collectives and academic collectives should be expanded.

During the 1987-1995 period there are plans to erect monuments to V. I. Lenin in Alitus, Birštonas, Kapsukas, Shakyay, Shalchininkay, Taurage, Yurbarkas and Elektrenay, as well as a monument immortalizing the feats of the Soviet people in the city of Vilnius and a monument to friendship among peoples in Klaipeda.

The Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation, party gorkoms and raykoms and the republic Ministry of Culture should give a new impetus to public, visible agitation and museum exhibitions which will reflect the internationalist ties between the workers of Soviet Lithuania and the workers of the fraternal Soviet republics and the flowering of its economy and culture within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. A museum devoted to friendship between the peoples of the USSR will open in Vilnius in 1989.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee's departments of culture, science and educational institutions, and propaganda and agitation, together with the Ministry of Culture, are to organize and conduct Lithuanian Culture Days in Gorky Oblast, RSFSR, in 1987 and in the BSSR in 1988; also in 1988 they will conduct Belorussian Culture Days in the LiSSR, and will do so in the LaSSR in 1989. Latvian Culture Days will be held in Lithuania in 1990.

The Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation, party gorkoms and raykoms, the Lithuanian Republic Trade Unions Council, the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee and the Lithuanian Republic Council on Tourism and Excursions are to take additional measures to expand the role of tourism and excursions as one aspect of the patriotic and internationalist education of the public and of young people in particular, and in order to strengthen ties between workers in the LiSSR and those in the fraternal republics. The practice of holding tourist jamborees and exchanging tourist groups should be improved, the number of excursions to other republics sharply increased and

meetings with labor collectives and academic collectives organized as part of those excursions.

Party and Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and primary party and Komsomol organizations should improve the operations of international friendship clubs, establish them at plants and factories, on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at educational institutions, encourage the establishment of museums of revolutionary, military or labor glory and correspondence and other contacts with young people's peers in other union and autonomous republics, increase young people's familiarity with the culture, art, traditions and customs of various peoples, and help imbue them with ideas of friendship and brotherhood and become true internationalists. Jamborees, shows and exhibitions of the work of international friendship clubs should be conducted on a regular basis.

The Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee should, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, organize and conduct a republic-wide international friendship club show at some point in 1988.

By 1 July 1987 the Klaipeda Gorkom and Gorispolkom should provide housing for and create suitable conditions to further the operations of the Klaipeda Sailors' International Friendship Club.

During the 1987-1990 period the LiSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade will publish:

- a series of posters dealing with the topic of friendship among the peoples of the USSR;

- a dictionary/handbook entitled "Relations Between Nationalities, the CPSU's Nationalities Policy, Proletarian Internationalism and Internationalist Education";

- "The Great Memorial Book" (devoted to the citizens of our republic who did not return from the Great Patriotic War);

- a three-volume edition of the works of V. Mitskyavichyus-Kapsukas (in Russian);

plus the following monographs and collections of articles:

- "Lithuanian Participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War";

- "A. Snechkus: Patriot and Internationalist" (in Russian);

- "Friendship Among Soviet Peoples and the CPSU's Policy on Nationalities and Languages at the Present Stage";

- "The Struggle of the Lithuanian Communist Party Against Nationalism and For the Triumph of Internationalism";

-- "The Nationalities Question and Ideological Struggle"

It will, together with the creative unions and other interested organizations, assist in the creation and widespread promotion of works of literature and art which encourage further strengthening of friendship among the peoples of the USSR, the inculcation of Soviet patriotism, proletarian and socialist internationalism and a willingness to defend the revolutionary achievements of the Soviet people. They should work to ensure on-schedule publication in Lithuanian and in Russian of the best works by authors from the fraternal republics dealing with heroic-patriotic and internationalist subject matter and to improve the ideological quality of prose, poetry and drama in translation.

The task of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee's Commission for the Coordination of the Struggle Against Bourgeois Ideology and Strengthening of Public Internationalist and Atheistic Education is to constantly analyze, summarize and disseminate experience in internationalist and patriotic education accumulated by labor collectives and educational institutions and by various segments of the population. It should aid party, soviet and public organizations in the study and practical resolution of timely issues pertaining to ways to increase the effectiveness of internationalist and patriotic education, assist in raising the level of propaganda to promote the ideas of friendship among peoples to the level demanded by the party with regard to propaganda work in this period of restructuring. It should deepen its counterpropaganda work and skillfully, swiftly and convincingly expose imperialist propaganda diversions designed to incite religious or nationalistic sentiments, as well as attempts to exploit religion for anti-Soviet ends.

12825

CSO: 1800/514

TuSSR: PARTY CADRE WORK RELATED TO POOR AGRICULTURE RESULTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word interview with Yolly Rejebov, director of the organizational department of the Turkmen CP Kalinin Raykom, headlined "Duties Are Obligations." Describing the rayon organization of the party, he notes that "there are now more than 1,760 communists, 80 primary party organizations, 67 shop party organizations, and 28 party groups." Despite this management strength, however, party members still have not been giving the necessary attention to agriculture. "The situation in meeting state plans for agriculture is disturbing. Poor results are directly related to shortcomings in the work of cadres; those in the middle level are still not feeling the responsibilities placed on them. Party organizations within the agro-industrial complex are reconstructing their work too slowly."

LOCAL SOVIETS UNDERESTIMATE ROLE OF INSTRUCTORS IN TURKMENIA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Khayydov, secretary of the Chardzhou Soviet of Peoples' Deputies ispolkom, headlined "The Ispolkom and Its Cadres." Stressing the various functions of instructors within an ispolkom organization, he claims that "some rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms in the oblast underestimate the role of the instructor apparatus and the strengths of its cadres. For example, the Kerki, Sakar, and Darganata Soviet of Peoples' Deputies ispolkoms are incorrectly evaluating the work of instructor cadres and are not using their knowledge and experience rationally." He adds that misconceptions about instructors are "lowering their initiative, their creative approach to work, and their organizational competence" in some rayons.

/8309

CSO: 1835/415

UZBEK ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TIED TO LEADERSHIP METHOD SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,700-word lead editorial entitled "The Responsibility of Cadres" which states that many city and rayon party committees continue to live in the past, work in the old way, and ignore the restructuring program. Numerous party committees, soviets, and economic organs are not taking full advantage of the possibilities opened to them since the 27th CPSU Congress, with the result that there have been widespread failures in economic performance. In 1986 leading economic sectors in 120 rayons and cities failed to meet their plans; one-third of enterprises did not meet production plans; nearly 60 percent of farms fell short of their cotton harvest goals, half their grain and meat, and one-third their dairy production plans; and 570 construction and 173 transportation organizations did not fulfill their plans.

The editorial attributes such failures to the weakening of organizational and political work among city and rayon party committees, primary party organizations, and local soviet executive committees. Instead of restructuring their work they rely on commands and directives. Numerous officials still do not comprehend their responsibility for the observance of state and plan discipline. Their thinking is slipshod, stagnant, and rigid, and they are content with average results. Every party organization and labor collective must create an atmosphere that encourages fresh thinking and openness. They must rid themselves of unacceptable methods like warning and transferring out cadres who permit shortcomings.

The editorial states that the party must be rid of members who disgrace the name of communist or Soviet leader through taking bribes, drunkenness, or moral corruption. Cadres must set an example of stability, openness, conscientiousness, and modesty, and be intolerant toward every deviation from socialist ethical norms. Republic party organizations must leave behind such practices as self-interest, nepotism, and hiring on the basis of regional origin or personal loyalty. The editorial notes that negative practices of the past like covering up the culpability of leaders who have wrecked plans or disgraced themselves continues in some places. A sharp blow must be struck against such attempts regardless of who undertakes them. Friendly discussions of misconduct and keeping silent about the real reasons someone is removed from a leadership position cannot be tolerated. At the same time, continuity is an important factor in ensuring efficient operations at all levels. Therefore, stagnation, impatience with independent thinking or initiative, hasty firing of

officials, or subjectivism must not be permitted. The editorial points to an extremely unfortunate situation in Bukhara Oblast where numerous officials still engage in deception and false reporting, and yet the obkom is complacent toward the guilty. Also, numerous leaders in Navoi, Dzhizak, and Karakalpak Oblasts try to explain their backwardness with objective factors or as due to errors that occurred in the past. The editorial concludes that this approach is completely unacceptable for anyone with the responsibility of being a communist and a leader.

UZBEK PARTY OFFICIALS URGED TO RESTRUCTURE LEADERSHIP STYLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The Party Official and Restructuring" which states that officials of a number of rayon, city, and even various oblast party committees are still taking an outdated approach to resolving economic and social tasks. There are cases of trying to cover up shortcomings by referring to "objective" causes. A certain portion of officials are wrapped up in daily economic affairs instead of acting as representatives of the organ of political leadership. At a recent session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro the work of the Uychi Raykom in the area of labor education was reviewed and a number of shortcomings was pointed out. The raykom does not pay enough attention to drawing people who are able to work into social production. The raykom first secretary S. Toshpolatov and rayispolkom chairman T. Shermatov do not fully analyze existing labor resources and are indifferent to the fact that a substantial portion of the population works only on their private plots.

The editorial also cites the case of Ergash Kholmatov, first secretary of the Akhunbabayev Raykom, who changed dramatically in his behavior and relations with people after being elevated to leadership. He ignored the opinions of those around him and submerged himself in outdated methods of leadership, thereby stifling open criticism and promoting officialism. As a result, leadership over primary party organizations weakened, the vanguard role of communists slackened, and numerous decisions remained on paper. Officials in the raykom's apparatus engaged in collective drunkenness. These violations of discipline and disorder in working with cadres led to the collapse of economic plans. For permitting these shortcomings Kholmatov was removed and firmly punished by the party.

The editorial points out that the restructuring process demands openness in the work of party officials and greater openness and criticism from below. While the range of their activities is broad, officials should not interfere in petty matters but should concentrate on the political aspects of tasks and motivating people to carry them out. The editorial concludes that party officials must firmly grasp scientific principles of leadership, and restructure their work methods and approach to work by making unity of word and deed, steadfastness, and Bolshevik boldness the basic law of their actions.

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CSO: 1836/412

TuSSR: ELECTORAL SYSTEM CHANGES EXPLAINED TO PROPAGANDISTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 March 1987 carries on pages 2, 3 a 2,200-word article by Professor A. Rejebov, Doctor of Historical Science, headlined "Help for Propagandists: Reconstruction and Democracy" highlighting proposed changes in the Soviet electoral system and defining "openness." On electoral changes he says: "It is planned to give workers the chance to discuss and nominate a number of candidates for a deputyship at meetings and conferences prior to elections; as for electoral districts, their size will be increased and it will be possible to elect a number of deputies from each of them. The introduction of this kind of system into elections will enable citizens to express their views about many candidates; as for party and Soviet organizations, they will be able to study the population's wishes thoroughly and well." With regard to "openness," he warns that "when one says openness, one should not interpret it in a onesided manner, i.e., only in the sense of criticizing unsatisfactory things," and adds that "propagandizing progressive things and communicating them to the masses are also openness."

/8309

CSO: 1835/417

POLISH JOURNALIST VIEWS RESTRUCTURING IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 300-word article entitled "Uzbekistanis Are the Heroes of Sketches" which reports that a group of journalists from socialist countries and the communist press of West Berlin are touring Uzbekistan to gather materials on the republic and the 70th anniversary of Great October. One of the journalists, Zenon Kurkowski, chief of the Moscow bureau of the Polish Interpress Agency, is quoted as saying: "Although this is my first trip to the republic I know Uzbekistan through books and newspaper articles. This trip will help me see with my own eyes how restructuring is proceeding in your republic and how it is changing people. I have been strongly impressed by the open way in which unsolved problems are spoken about. Conversations with an academician, party committee secretary or a worker can begin with the words, 'You probably know about our achievements, so let us talk about our unsolved problems.' I think machinist N.K. Iyevlev of the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgy Combine will be the hero of a future sketch. He is a shockwork leader who has worked at the enterprise for 28 years. His wife and children also work there. Worker Nikolay Konstantinovich invited us to his home. Every room in his home was nicely decorated and he has his own car. He is well-paid because he is a leading worker. His family members attend the theater and movies, read a variety of books, and participate in sports. I have made numerous notations in my notebook about other people in the country of the Uzbeks. During the time I spent in your republic I became convinced once more that the Soviet people are genuinely interested in peace."

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CSO: 1836/413

JOURNALIST WANTS CLEAR CUT LEGISLATION FOR GLASNOST

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 7-14 Jun 87 p 8

[Article by Yelena Bruskova]

[Text]

Many Leningrad newspapers and those nationally circulated, like **Izvestia** and **Literaturnaya Gazeta**, have covered in sufficient detail what happened not so long ago in Leningrad's Isaakiyevskaya Square. It was the tearing down of the old Angleterre Hotel despite resolute protests from Leningraders (especially from the young) who picketed the doomed building, held meetings, went to see the city officials to present and argue their point and who demanded punishment for those who were to blame.

THE NEWSPAPER reports said that both the builders and architects had their reasons for tearing the building down: it was in bad repair and unsafe. Its restoration would have been too costly and it was simpler to demolish it and build a new hotel with the "old façade". Still, journalists took the side of those who wanted the old hotel preserved because of their noble desire to preserve the look of the old city, to preserve the old landmarks. (In one of the hotel's rooms poet Sergei Yesenin took his life in 1925.)

Unfortunately, city officials acted in the old way: the final decision was endorsed after the hotel had been pulled down. The project had never been seriously and thoroughly discussed; it had been voted upon behind closed doors without the public being informed as to why and when they were going to pull the hotel down.

This was later discussed at the session of the Bureau of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee and the city authorities were directed to radically change the style and methods of their work.

The press noted that the root of the conflict was not in differences of attitude to the problems of construc-

tion in the city but in the difficulties of public awareness, the inability to openly solve vital problems of the city, to consider public sentiment, to give explanations to the public and recognize mistakes.

Can one expect the necessary adjustments to be made easily? People can hardly change their thinking overnight. Good intentions alone are not enough. Over a long time this country became used to a certain type of executive - a person who carries out orders honestly and in a disciplined way. Some people began to get accustomed to obeying their superiors, to acting unthinkingly. The mainly authoritarian system of school education also had a part to play in it. Until recently our higher schools, too, did not care much about teaching their students how to uphold their own opinions when discussing their subjects. With such a background, it is not easy for anyone to make independent and daring judgements straight away.

Many of our people, of course, have precisely those qualities of judgement. Those who raised hell to save Lake Baikal and prevent the project for redirecting some northern

rivers south never blindly obeyed orders before. Those young people, trying the best they could to prevent the demolition of the hotel in the heart of Leningrad, are of the same category. But, today, everyone has to be independent and daring. Today, everybody seems to realize that our plans will remain unrealized without independently thinking, socially active individuals.

Now, we often say the words "to learn democracy". Yes, we really need to learn democracy - otherwise how can it be realized? And those young people who were trying to save the Angletier in Leningrad, those who are trying to save Shcherbakov's Palace in Moscow, the forests of the Gorniy Altai, and so on, should also be taught democracy, because democracy is not only the right to protest and protect but also an ability to listen, to argue, and to reason. The development of democracy today is well ahead of our legal realities.

I'm standing in the square in Leningrad where a meeting is underway sponsored by the Council for the Ecology of Culture (the Council operates under the City Komsomol Committee). The speakers insist that proper conclusions be drawn from the incident. I turn to a Junior Lieutenant of the militia, who together with other militiamen is either guarding the ruined hotel or trying to keep the crowd off it. I ask him where they register meetings. Where did they register this one? And I hear his reply:

"At the City Executive Committee."

It takes me a day to try and find out who is supposed to register planned public meetings and where and when. Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee says I should consult the general department. The people there patiently explain to me that their function is to keep the building in order and that they are only in charge of their cleaners. Their advice is to call the department in charge of protection of monuments. The department said I should phone the department of culture, where they give me the phone number of the internal affairs department of the Oktyabrsky District, in which Isaakiyevskaya Square is situated. Someone there tells me:

"The City Executive Committee deals with this matter."

It is quite clear that it is time not only to widen human rights but also to legally substantiate the existing rights, which is especially important.

MANY RIGHTS of Soviet citizens are contained in the Constitution. Article 50 says that "citizens of the USSR are guaranteed freedom... of assembly, meetings..." But even the Executive Committee of the City Soviet of People's Deputies still does not know how to realize these rights. I fear that people of the city don't know their rights while the city fathers don't know their duties.

The thing seems to be that there must be clear-cut legislation against some high-sounding nonsense. Public referendums, public surveys, broad publication in advance of all decisions affecting the future of cities, towns, regions, republics, should not depend on whims, strong points or weak points of executives. Democratism and glasnost should be securely protected by law, obligatory for everybody without exception.

It is no accident, perhaps, that we journalists are so unanimous in citing a good example of democratization of our life - the Congress of Film Makers. Without expecting any directions from "the top" they broke up the old practiced procedure of electing officials of their Union. They elected a new ruling body led by a man of new formation. That Congress also made provisions for the future. Work is in progress to make changes in the Union's Rules, to introduce, for example, a new procedure for electing the Union's ruling bodies, and the regular renewal of their members. Thus, there is hope that there will be no repetition at their next Congress of the absurd but still existing practice when all those on the list can consider themselves already elected.

Essential for the success of democratization is its clear-cut legal foundation, instead of that depending on someone's whims. Then there will no longer be decisions taken in private, which often cater for a bureaucratic type of thinking, there will be no large-scale projects harming the nature and appearance of cities. The voice of public opinion will be heard if there is a well-considered mechanism for its identification, its operation, its rights and powers.

NATIONAL ELEMENT IN COMMUNIST MORALITY DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word review by Ya. Orazgylyjov and A. Rejebov of Sh. Tashliyev's book "Talks on Morality" (Ashkhabad, 1984), which the reviewers claim is "the first study done in this field in our republic." The author maintains that "the basic content of communist morals is to serve communism and to be faithful to communism throughout one's life and in all one's deeds. To oppose or obstruct it is immoral." The reviewers add that "the author pays special attention to providing an internationalist education to workers. The person who does not love his own nationality cannot love other nationalities; specifically, one must connect the love of one's own nationality to the love of other nationalities and unite national feeling and national interests with socialist internationalism and common interests."

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CSO: 1835/419

UZBEK HISTORIAN WARNS AGAINST VESTIGES OF NATIONALISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 March 1987 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,800-word essay by Professor Doctor of History R. Nurullin entitled "The Perfection of Nationality Relations—An Important Factor in Our Progress" in which he points out that while Soviet nationalities are flourishing and growing closer together, there remain unresolved problems in the area of nationality relations, most of them the result of undesirable tendencies that arose in the 1970s and 1980s. He states that one of the central tasks facing the perfection of nationality relations is educating the Soviet people in a patriotic and internationalist spirit: "Vestiges of nationalism often accompany religious, private ownership, and self-seeking tendencies. Nationalistic phenomena still appear in one or another form...Attempts to idealize the past and to conceal reactionary nationalism and religious vestiges have appeared in some works in a manner alien to our socialist ideology and socialist way of life. A manifestation of nationalism recently occurred in the open in Alma-Ata. This incident was assessed in a party-minded, principled way, because all of our experience dictates that we can successfully combat the ills of nationalism only through a consistent and firm internationalism. We must educate the Soviet people, and above all young people belonging to all nationalities in a spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism."

Nurullin states that another aspect of developing nationality relations is the integration of the economies of Soviet republics into a single complex. An important factor in accomplishing this goal is attracting the surplus labor forces, particularly from rural areas of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, to the task of reclaiming new territories. The present Five-Year Plan calls for sending 60,000 people from the republic to work on All-Union shockwork projects. Another labor problem is the need for more skilled workers in the republic. According to statistics of the Uzbek SSR Central Statistical Administration, in 1973-1983 the share of Uzbeks working in industry rose 51.1 percent, in construction 46.5, in transportation 38.6, and in communications 40.8 percent. The share of Uzbeks in the industrial working class is considerably less than their share of the republic population. In 1983 Uzbeks formed 45.7 percent of industrial workers, but 68.7 percent of the republic population. This disproportion must be corrected by sending Uzbek youths for training to trade and vocational colleges in other republics.

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF FIRST UZBEK PRESIDENT RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Gh. Ghulomov, chairman of the Republic Council of War and Labor Veterans, entitled "Exemplary Life for the Generations" in which he recalls the leadership qualities and career of Yuldash Akhunbabayev (1883-1943) in conjunction with the unveiling of a statue in Tashkent of the first President of the Uzbek SSR. Ghulomov states that the years he worked with Akhunbabayev were the brightest pages of his life. The leader combined the qualities of wisdom, patriotism, and humanism, and dedicated his life to establishing the Soviet regime and developing the economy. In the 1920s he was active in suppressing the Basmachi movement in the Fergana Valley, organizing party and komsomol cells, and enlivening the work of the Kuschi Union. Later, as chairman of the Central Commission on Land Water Reform he drew the masses into cooperatives and collective farms. In the field he roused the people to take part in the reclamation of the Central Fergana, Mirzachul, and Dzaizak Steppes. Ghulomov states that in explaining the party's policies to workers and farmers, Akhunbabayev did not lose their respect, but gained their affection. In winter 1941, he went to the front as head of a delegation of Uzbek workers and gave an inspirational speech to Uzbek soldiers, urging them to fight for the glory and independence of the Soviet country. Akhunbabayev learned much from the works of Lenin and the activities of M.I. Kalinin, and was a model of loyalty to the ideas of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism. Ghulomov concludes by stating: "We hope our sons and daughters will mature as socially active and multifaceted people. We think our leaders should be diligent and devoted, free of careerism and national narrowmindedness, and humanistic and modest people. The basic qualities that brought respect and success to the beloved child of our people and member of Lenin's Bolshevik generation Yuldash-ata Akhunbabayev were his fiery patriotism and boundless loyalty to the work of Lenin and the party and the ideas of the friendship of peoples."

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KAZAN SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS ILLEGALLY EVICTED

PM270919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sabirov article under the rubric "Soviets: Powers and Practice": "The Law is the Same for All"]

[Text] Kazan--"We, the members of a registered religious association of Seventh Day Adventists of Kazan, ask for your help. The community once acquired a house for prayer meetings and registered it in the name of a private individual. This was a mistake, which we realized and wanted to rectify. The law is on our side, a fact which was even confirmed by decision of the people's court. But the local organs have treated us believers unfairly..." This is an extract from a letter to the editor's office.

Generally speaking this was a very ordinary house transaction. The price was R7,000.

As usual a contract was completed and authenticated at the notary's office. Then 76-year-old citizen O. Yefremova surrendered her room to the housing trust and moved to Shaturskyaya Street.

In a part of town as densely populated as an anthill hardly anyone noticed the appearance of the aged recluse. Perhaps the neighbors were a little curious, wondering who their new neighbor was.

Olga Vasilyevna lived modestly. During the cruel war years she had lost her husband, a frontline soldier, and two children who died with her mother in Leningrad. Illness took her son after the war. One daughter remained. She has her own family. There is a grown-up granddaughter.

Everything would have carried on as before had citizen Yefremova not been a believer and a member of the Seventh Day Adventists sect. This association was legally registered at the Vakhitovskiy Rayispolkom and the Kazan Gorispolkom.

The Adventists elected their executive organ and the association's auditing commission in accordance with the rules: A property was acquired and the first prayer meetings were held. In practice only one difficulty remained: They could not find premises for religious purposes.

Then Yefremova agreed to sign a contract leasing her house to the community. Permission was obtained in a few days without the slightest hitch. The believers brought in a pulpit for sermons, a harmonium, benches and chairs, and a cupboard full of crockery.

Incidentally, the question occurred to the believers whether it was lawful or permissible at all to combine residential accommodation with a chapel. The resolution "On religious associations" provides that believers "may use for prayer meetings... premises leased to them by individuals or rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms."

The contract with the Adventist community was beneficial to Olga Vasilyevna, too. As Z. Ryaguzova, chairman of the religious association's executive organ, says: "I can tell you that nothing secret was or is involved. Yefremova was receiving a tiny pension--R40.63 a month, to be precise. That money was hardly enough to make ends meet. She had accumulated no savings to speak of either in a savings account or "under the mattress." Where, you ask, did the R7,000 come from to acquire a home? This sum, was collected by the members of our community. The donations were voluntary. And we bought the house by pooling our resources."

I have the list of people who donated their own money. A former janitor, a pensioner, another pensioner. Virtually all of them had seen and experienced a lot in their long lives...

The idea now was to put the finishing touches to this story. But an agent of the Tatar ASSR Council for Religious Affairs advised--to make absolutely sure--that the Moskovskiy Rayispolkom be asked to adopt the house as state property and convey it to the Adventists. A normal and quite legitimate request!

However, for some of us the words "sect member" have just one meaning: Membership of a sect is tantamount to dissent... However, freedom of conscience is guaranteed in our country by USSR Constitution (Article 52). We have many religious associations of different types, tendencies, and persuasions. Registered at soviet ispolkoms, they enjoy all the rights laid down by the law and are under the protection of the law.

It is all the more strange that the rayispolkom's commission for promoting the monitoring of the execution of the law on religious cults headed by ispolkom secretary L. Ibragimova considered it "inexpedient to transfer the house to state ownership." What do we want with a wooden house which is 53 percent dilapidated. Even so the ispolkom was obliged to accept the prayer house onto its books and hand it over to the community.

Then the Adventists tried to solve the question in a different way: They announced their intention to buy the house on Shaturskaya Street because the community was granted that right under the law. Yefremova agreed and apparantly there were no obstacles to prevent this mutual request from being carried out. The agent of the council for religious affairs granted the

religious association's executive organ permission and informed the notary. But the Kazan number two notary office refused point blank to verify the documents.

Why? After all, the notary had clearly violated the law. The resolution "On religious associations" plainly indicates that they "have the right... to buy buildings for their requirements in the manner prescribed by the law."

Events have since taken an incredible turn. While the problems or rather the red tape, went on, Olga Vasilyevna, at the age of 80 became infirm, she was deemed incapable and her daughter, V. Tinzhina, was appointed as her trustee. The latter immediately stated: "The house belongs entirely to us. And we are not going to give it back without good reason." She not only stated that, she even moved her daughter, Yefremova's granddaughter, into the disputed house.

In 1985, the protracted lawsuit reached the people's court. The case was examined under the chairmanship of Judge L. Shakurova. The experienced lawyer managed to shed some light on all the circumstances surrounding the sale and purchase and subsequent use of the house on Shaturov Street. The court demanded and obtained the necessary documents, listened attentively to the witnesses, and weighed up the arguments "for" and "against." The verdict was that the house had been acquired by the believers' own money. The granddaughter, who had not lived even 1 day there, was deprived of her permit.

With the people's court verdict in their hands, the Adventists could breathe more easily: "Justice has triumphed." Unfortunately, the rayispolkom gave a categorical instruction to vacate the leased premises before 1 September 1985. The reason given was that purely formal errors had been found in the very first purchase of the house: Yefremova bought it in her own name but on behalf of the community. However, there is nothing illegal in that.

Some cars drove up to number 106 Shaturskaya Street and people in militia uniform got out. Neighbors peeped cautiously over their fences. Onlookers appeared from somewhere. The Adventists were about to be evicted from their prayer house. The old women, not daring to resist, submissively carried away the aforementioned chairs, benches, crockery, and other items.

The disputed house did not remain empty, it is true. The rayispolkom transferred it to the militia. It was phrased in these terms: official premises. On those grounds the chief of the local detoxification station moved into the house.

I met with Moskovskiy Rayon prosecutor F. Zakirov. It turned out that he had a detailed knowledge of the story and the case surrounding the Adventist community. Yes, he agreed, it has not turned out very well. The existing legal procedure is such that a prayer house can be closed down only by decision of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs. The prosecutor was aware, of course, that a mistake had occurred and that the authorities' actions could only be regarded as arbitrariness, but the act of

negligence was not rectified at the time by the prosecutor's supervisory service, as one would have supposed it would. And afterwards it became inconvenient. Clearly, no one wanted to cause a split with the ispolkom.

It is now more than 1 year since the eviction. And the registered association of Seventh Day Adventists cannot find a prayer house.

Such was the situation these people found themselves in. So I found it strange to hear ispolkom secretary L. Ibragimov deliberately state despite the facts: "But the Seventh Day Adventists appeared in our rayon illegally... No one banished the sect members, they simply wanted to bring their religious activity into the neighborhood. Besides, did you know..."

The other day I looked in at Shatarskaya Street. The official living accommodation seemed to have been passed on to an enterprising person. With financial support from the housing trust he had renovated the building, furnished it, and decorated it. The old apple trees had been cut down. Strong gates had been put up.

We should like to return to the position adopted by the rayispolkom. That organ of power is obliged to safeguard the system of the rule of law on its territory, a rule of law which is the same for all. However, throughout this story the ispolkom adopted a patently biased position. Let us be frank: It did all it could to infringe the believers' legal rights. It is a position unworthy of an organ of power. It seems to us that the supervisory legal authorities should investigate the justification for the legal verdict in the "sham deal" and the superior soviet should assess the Moskovskiy Rayispolkom's actions regarding the believers' community.

We, each of us personally, can view problems of religious prejudice in our own way. But in each instance the law must be strictly observed.

/9599

CSO: 1800/689

WESTERN PROPAGANDA AIMED AT SOVIET MUSLIMS ASSAILED

Charges of Persecution Groundless

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by O. Alapayev, KiSSR commissioner of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs and member of the USSR Journalists Union, under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "Islam in the Service of Reaction"]

[Text] Last year, after visiting mosques and the cities of Frunze and Osh during a visit to our republic, A. Lorenz, a correspondent for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, made attempts to gather tendentious information, incite nationalistic manifestations and foster the idea that Muslims are allegedly subject to discrimination in the USSR. This West German correspondent was unsuccessful, and he was unable to obtain the "facts" and "evidence" which he sought.

However, this casual guest was not dismayed, and stooped to outright deception of the readers of DER SPIEGEL, publishing therein a complete lie and fabrication. "Almost four million Kirghiz live in the eastern part of the Soviet Union near the Chinese border, in an area the size of the FRG," he writes, "and almost all of them are believers... All the parents bring up their children as religious believers," declares the correspondent, succumbing to wishful thinking. In order to make these slanderous statements appear "reliable," Lorenz, obviously juggling the facts, shamelessly quotes the imam of a mosque and an official from the Council for Religious Affairs, both of whom he met during his visit.

Some individual tourists from the United States have also been involved in this sort of unsavory activities during their visits to our republic; they have attempted to influence young people ideologically, conducted intelligence interrogations and distributed literature of a slanderous and religious nature.

The status of religion in the Soviet Union is constantly the subject of attention by various institutes which conduct research on "the problems of the

socialist world" for the purpose of engineering the latest operations in their so-called "psychological war."

Imperialism and reaction have begun to exploit religion more and more actively in their struggle against scientific communism, against real socialism and against the national liberation movement. Clerical anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are being put in the spotlight by them more and more frequently. It is a well-known fact that their hostile and slanderous fabrications are being disseminated both by all possible propaganda means and channels and by religious extremists.

There is not a single religious broadcast by the Western bourgeois radio stations conducting purposeful and systematic propaganda aimed at our country which fails to bring up "the violation of believers' rights in the USSR" or "state interference in church affairs" or "persecution of Soviet citizens on account of their religious convictions." Similar "reports" distorting the true state of affairs also appear constantly in the pages of the bourgeois press.

Why does the enemy pin his hopes on religion and clerical anticommunism in particular? He is counting on the fact that religion has a far-flung structure and a large number of organizations and preachers. There are millions of churches, mosques, synagogues and other houses of prayer in operation throughout the world, and there are tens of millions of preachers. In many countries, religious organizations own dozens of educational institutions, hospitals and homes for the elderly and have at their disposal a broad mass-media network. In addition to all this, religion has many centuries' experience with ways of molding people's consciousness and has developed an efficient system for influencing hearts and minds. One inherent trait of religion is the all-encompassing nature of its teaching. That teaching includes a world view, a sociopolitical doctrine and an ethical system. And in those Muslim countries where Islam is the state religion it also includes a legal system.

At the present time imperialism and reaction cannot be sure of success if they openly proclaim their true objectives. As they see it, religious myths and slogans are supposed to serve as reliable camouflage for their true intentions. Hoping to weaken the Soviet Union "with the aid of the religious factor," to drive a wedge into the unity of our society, bourgeois propaganda is attempting to strengthen the positions of religion in our country. Various foreign religious centers provide religious organizations in the Soviet Union with funds for the building of mosques, churches and religious educational institutions. Thus, for example, the World Islamic League and Iranian officials have repeatedly stated their willingness to provide Muslim organizations in the Soviet Union with an unlimited quantity of Islamic literature in any language spoken in the Soviet Union. The Stockholm Bible Translation Institute has in turn begun the translation of the Bible into the more than 100 languages of the USSR. Clerical anticommunists have slanderously asserted that scientific socialism has proven itself neither in economic terms, nor morally, nor on questions of war and peace. On the basis of this assertion, Muslim reactionary forces propose that mankind take up the social doctrine of Islam and have promoted the idea of creating a "United

States of Islam." If that were to happen, they feel, all of the modern world's problems would be solved.

However, one cannot, of course, equate the stance of reactionary church circles on war and peace with that of religious organizations in general. Thus, for example, the representatives of various national churches and participants in international religious forums have come out in opposition to militarist policy. Some of these are: the "Islamic Conference," the General Conference of the World Brotherhood of Buddhists, the Bishops' Synod of the Roman Catholic Church, the Assembly of the World Council of Churches, et al.

Those participating in the international conference "Muslims in the Struggle for Peace," held on 1-3 October in Baku, came from more than 60 countries. They subjected many international problems to painstaking analysis, especially the issue of an expanded role for Muslims in the cause of preventing nuclear catastrophe. They emphasized that to struggle against that possibility is the sacred duty of every Muslim; they also had great praise for the Soviet Union's courageous step in declaring a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear detonations, as well as for our country's numerous peace initiatives.

Many members of the clergy are realizing more and more clearly what the threat of nuclear catastrophe means for humanity, and they find themselves forced to reckon with the demands of that mass of believers who are participating in the antiwar movement. Despite all this, reactionary clergymen are attempting to expand the role of the church in society's political and spiritual affairs and to intensify anticommunist propaganda, especially that of an anti-Soviet nature.

Imperialist propaganda is actively working the demographic factor. It is groundlessly claimed that by the end of this century there will be 100 million Muslims in the USSR. Programs broadcast in the languages of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan slanderously assert that "state organs are planning the involuntary resettlement of several tens of millions of Muslims to Siberia." In Russian-language broadcasts the same lie is told, merely in a different form. In those broadcasts it is stated that tens of millions of Muslims are going to be resettled in the European portion of the USSR. The following assertion is also used to incite interethnic hostility: "No matter how much you aid the 'Muslim republics' in the development of their economy and culture, their people will continue to 'look abroad', i.e. will continue to strive for unification with the rest of the Muslim world."

In recent years there has been widespread propaganda for the idea that there has been a religious "renaissance" in the USSR. Like the assertions mentioned above, this idea is completely false and does not stand up in the face of the real facts.

A quarter of a century ago as many as 50 percent of all infants were baptized; today that figure is 17 percent. During the years of Soviet rule the total number of churches, mosques and houses of prayer has declined by a factor of more than 10.

In recent years in our republic alone more than 40 religious associations have disbanded. Each year the number of persons attending mosques and churches both on ordinary days and on religious holidays decreases. All the duly registered religious associations fully support the party's policy, have a loyal attitude toward the authorities and toward legislation governing religious groups, are active participants in the struggle for peace and disarmament and take part in the collection of money for the Peace Fund. Thus, for example, over the past five years registered religious associations in our republic have contributed more than 660,000 rubles to the Peace Fund. During that same period Muslims, Catholics and Seventh-Day Adventists appealed on three occasions through open letters to people of goodwill and to the U.S. Administration; in those letters they angrily condemned the White House's aggressive course and resolutely demanded an immediate end to the arms race, the withdrawal of all American nuclear missiles from Western Europe and renunciation of plans to militarize outer space.

Our opponents proclaim in various fashions that allegedly the first precondition for socialist construction is... the elimination of religion. Thus it follows that the USSR has supposedly carried out "persecution of believers." They scream about infringement of the rights of Muslims and Catholics, about their "Russification." Recently they have frequently "informed" us that the authorities are not adhering to the freedom-of-conscience statute contained in the Constitution of the USSR. They intentionally fail to mention the fact that socialist legislation guarantees, and our state has created the requisite conditions for, the activities of organizations of various faiths intended to satisfy believers' religious needs; the state also protects the equality of all citizens regardless of their attitude toward religion. People of various faiths and nonbelievers live together in our country in complete harmony, respecting each other's right to freedom of conscience as guaranteed by the Constitution; all churches, mosques and religious groups carry out their mission in accordance with church canons, doctrines of faith and traditions, and without any interference by state institutions in their canonical affairs.

The strength of our Constitution lies in the fact that it not only proclaims freedom of conscience, but also invariably protects it. It grants believers the right not only to fulfill their spiritual needs, but also to enjoy all the benefits of society on a par with all other citizens. If the Soviet Constitution has "deprived" Muslims of anything, then it is of discrimination, backwardness and illiteracy. This is attested to by both honest members of the clergy abroad and by many foreign citizens who have visited Kirghizia. Thus, for example, David Redekop and Henry Brooks, the leaders of Mennonite groups in Canada, said at an assembly of believers after visiting our republic at the end of September 1986:

"We were interested in finding out how believers live. After visiting a number of religious associations, we are convinced that the citizens of your country are fully and effectively guaranteed freedom of conscience and religious belief."

As for those individuals who are hailed as "martyrs for the faith" in the West, they are those who have sentenced for criminal activities. Soviet state law has never provided any penalties for purely religious convictions and activities. Such an idea is not even compatible with the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Soviet legislation, in full agreement with international law, classifies the following as criminal acts: disturbance of public order and infringement on the person and rights of citizens under the guise of the preaching of religious doctrines or the performance of religious rituals. Bourgeois propaganda fails to mention that in our country there are legal penalties for any substantive restrictions on citizens' rights as a result of their attitude toward religion, such as, for example, refusal to grant employment or admission to an educational institution.

Many of the assertions of imperialist propaganda have been quite successfully refuted by our ideological workers. But it would be incorrect to think that the enemy is doing all his work in vain. The danger of clerical-bourgeois ideological diversions should not be underestimated. At times they succeed in disinforming the public, especially those individuals who are politically immature. There have been instances in which in some rayons a considerable portion of those listening to foreign radio broadcasting believed their anti-Soviet programs and especially their assertion that the rights of believers in the USSR, Muslims in particular, are being violated. In light of this, we face the urgent task of intensifying counterpropaganda work to combat clerical anticommunism. The task of uncovering and eliminating those phenomena which could prompt people to lend credence to the assertions of clerical anticommunist propaganda is also one which is deserving of serious attention.

The effectiveness of our work to expose clerical anticommunism will increase in proportion to the consistency with which constitutional principles of freedom of conscience and the humanistic essence of Marxist-Leninist atheism are implemented.

Sovietologists Cited, Refuted

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by L. Stroilov under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "In the Cartridge Clip of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] Attracted by the hope of world domination, U.S. imperialism has begun preparations for "Star Wars." Today essentially all of the West's bourgeois propaganda is subordinated to this policy, which presents a danger to the fate of all mankind. This is not the first year that the West has been conducting its "psychological war" against the USSR and other socialist countries.

An important role in imperialism's geopolitical plans is played by Western propaganda aimed at the Central Asian republics. It attempts to stir up dissatisfaction on the part of the native populace with the policies of the CPSU and the Soviet State, thereby disrupting its system and undermining the fraternal friendship and unity which exist among Soviet peoples, and by the same token undoing revolutionary transformations in newly liberated countries.

Toward this end the apologists of imperialism are primarily exploiting the fact that a certain portion of the population in the republics of the Soviet East professes Islam. Bourgeois propaganda mainly pins its hopes on the rekindling of religious and/or nationalistic sentiments and prejudices and on incitement of interethnic hostility. Many Sovietologists write and speak of this quite openly. Thus, for example, M. Rywkin, an American "expert" on Central Asia, has unabashedly stated in his miserable work, the slanderous and provocative "Moscow's Muslim Challenge" that he pins his hopes for the destabilization of the Soviet system on "actions in opposition to it by a growing mass of Soviet Muslims."

Conducting a fierce assault on workers' consciousness with the aid of slander and various fabrications, bourgeois propagandists have been forced, for the sake of greater credibility, to resort to various sorts of "theoretical underpinnings." Most often they "set in motion" discussion pertaining to the so-called "insuperable contradictions" between socialism and the "ethnic traits and spirit" of Eastern peoples; there is widespread exploitation of the ideological and philosophical irreconcilability of Islam and scientific communism, principles being ascribed to the latter which it does not currently contain or has ever contained. Not content with distorting the essence of Marxist teaching on religion and the church as well as Marxist doctrine on the Soviet State's attitude toward religion, in recent years Sovietologists have created yet another myth concerning an "Islamic awakening" in the Soviet East. And once again its creators resort to a con man's trick to pawn this lie off as reality.

Essentially, the fabricators are attempting to present the revolutionary events and social upheaval taking place in countries in non-Soviet Asia as a universal process, which supposedly, in accordance with the "inexorable logic of history," should also be characteristic of those areas in the USSR where Islam has traditionally been widespread. Thus, despite evidence to the contrary, with a stroke of the pen Sovietologists transform these contradictory and highly specific phenomena occurring in countries of the Muslim East into Soviet reality, although in actuality they have no bearing whatsoever on the Soviet situation.

It is not difficult to see why this trick was necessary. By erecting a curtain of fictitious reasoning concerning an "Islamic awakening" and the widespread presence of Islam in the USSR, enemies of our country are attempting above all to conceal from the peoples of the world the profound social and spiritual changes which have taken place in the lives of the Kirghiz, Kazakh, Uzbek and other Turkic-speaking peoples, changes brought about by the building of a socialist society and by cultural and economic convergence with the other peoples of the Land of the Soviets. One of the most important results of these changes, as is well known, has been a sharp decline in the influence of Islam here. Having lost its support in the primary areas of life, Islam has been preserved merely as a vestige of the past in the consciousness and everyday lives of individuals.

But this is exactly what our enemies do not like to hear. That is the reason why they have continued to pile up lie after lie concerning the peoples of Central Asia.

French Sovietologist A. Bennigsen, who has been "studying" this region for decades now, has been especially busy at this. Of what kind of discoveries is this "expert" on the Soviet East attempting to inform the world? His main goal is to convince public opinion in the West that in the Central Asian republics "the national lifestyle is completely permeated by Islam," that "traditional Muslim perceptions are in opposition to the national consciousness which has been artificially created there," that in the region there is allegedly hatred of non-Muslims, that "between Muslims (read "native population" -- L. S.) and the Soviet system there exists deep mutual hostility," and similar fairy tales (A. Bennigsen and Ch. Lemerrier-Quelquejays) "Forgotten Muslims, or Islam in the Soviet Union," Paris, 1981, pp 280-283).

When reading of these revelations, readers would seem to be justified in demanding some sort of evidence from the authors. But no such evidence is presented and, of course, cannot be. Because, for example, one cannot regard ludicrous quotes from anonymous Soviet sources as serious argumentation when those sources assert that there are supposedly between 100 and 200 "holy places" in southern Kirghizia, or that the city of Osh and Mount Suleyman are "a second Mecca for all of Central Asia."

Sensing the groundlessness of this sort of "scientific" statements, some Sovietologists have, in search of "arguments," taken to studying the Soviet press virtually with a magnifying glass, looking for "compromising materials." But this sort of "argumentation," upon closer inspection, also turns out to be nothing more than an accumulation of facts taken out of context and data resulting from distorted interpretation.

A model of this sort of "study" is, for example, an article by Israeli Sovietologist Ya. Roi concerning the status of atheistic propaganda in Central Asia. Burning with the desire to convince his readers that Islam is dominant in Central Asia, Roi quotes voluminously from the magazine KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA, the newspapers PRAVDA VOSTOKA and SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA and other publications containing criticism of shortcomings and errors in propaganda to promote atheism. Manipulating statements and facts taken from these sources, blowing them up beyond all proportion, he draws "far-reaching conclusions" to the effect that "more than 60 years after the revolution, the ideology of people [in Central Asia] has remained unchanged" (SOVIET STUDIES, 1984, pp 39-40). Furthermore, Roi painstakingly attempts to convince his readers that there exists in Central Asia "a hostile conflict" between its native population, on the one hand, and Russian and other Europeans, on the other, and that "in this struggle the scales are tipping in favor of Islam."

These "discoveries" are not remarkable for their newness, but rather are mere repetitions of failed "predictions" from which many Sovietologists now find it necessary to distance themselves.

In spite of slander and disinformation, the truth is reaching millions of people around the world. A leading role in this respect is played by the increase in the international prestige of the Central Asian republics and by their expanding contacts abroad. Graphic confirmation of this was provided by a recent visit to Kirghizia by foreign diplomats accredited in the USSR and by the "Issyk-Kul Forum" of outstanding cultural figures from around the world.

Even the most ardent anti-Soviets cannot ignore these facts; now they are forced to make many changes and update their propaganda arsenal, resorting to ever more subtle tricks. Highly indicative in this regard are attempts to shore up the delapidated image of Sovietology with new "ideas," specifically, with "theories of the awakening of nations," more precisely, notions concerning the flourishing in the USSR of... nationalism. It is noteworthy that the authors of these "theories," although not in unanimous agreement on all points, are all forced in one way or another to mention the impressive socioeconomic achievements and the "uncommon cultural renaissance of the Turkic peoples of the Soviet Union" (PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, No 4, 1984, p 78). However, by distorting and ignoring certain facts of Soviet reality, Sovietologists impose their own bourgeois concepts upon it; those concepts are founded upon hostility and hatred between peoples and races. As a result of the flourishing of socialist nations, the growth of their culture and national consciousness is represented as an invariable source of nationalism and opposition to all things Soviet, i.e. as a factor tending toward a potential "breakup" of the USSR.

We have a shining example of this kind of pseudoscientific constructions in Carrere d'Encause book "The Divided Empire." Acknowledging the contributions of the Soviet system to the development of the national culture of the peoples of Central Asia, the author draws a stunning conclusion from this: "This is a risky contribution: the better a people knows its past, the stronger will be its desire for a 'separate existence'" (p 278). Subsequently, further developing this false assertion, she concludes: "It is precisely because of the fact that a national consciousness is nourished by the past and by culture... that one can understand what it is that divides Soviet peoples." Thus, by pure sleight-of-hand, the current national consciousness of the Kirghiz, Uzoeks, Kazakhs and other fraternal peoples is transformed by Sovietologists into a consciousness of antagonistic nations, and their tremendous experience of socialist construction and mutual cultural enrichment, marked by fundamental changes in their consciousness, daily lives, psychology and culture is ignored altogether. Bennigsen pursues the same logic; he basically rejects a national consciousness for the individual peoples of Central Asia, bestowing upon them a mythical "Muslim national consciousness" or, at best, a "clan" consciousness (for example, among the Kirghiz and Karakalpaks) or "tribal" consciousness (among the Uzbek and Turkmen peoples).

But these pitiful, vain attempts by Western propaganda to represent mere wishful thinking as the truth are thoroughly defeated when they encounter reality and the internationalist consciousness of Soviet people, who see their future not in separatism and isolation, as in the dreams of Sovietologists, but rather in growing unity and further mutual enrichment of their cultures.

The internationalist consciousness, which has become a part of the flesh and blood of all the Soviet peoples, has been splendidly expressed by Ch. Aytmatov: "In this harmonious combination of the international and the national," he says in one article, "'an equal among equals' is the guarantee of successful social development: so long as this combination is implemented on a broad scale... our society will be invincible. And therefore we in our country preserve our unity as a precondition for the further progress of our multiethnic Motherland."

Along with the myth of an "Islamic awakening" in the USSR, in recent years bourgeois propaganda has been equally zealous in promoting the so-called "demographic explosion" in the Eastern republics of the Soviet Union. By underscoring in every possible way the birth rate in those republics, which is higher than in the Western regions of our country, bourgeois sociologists are attempting to depict this demographic phenomenon as an almost insoluble problem for Soviet leaders.

But Sovietologists would not be true to form if they limited themselves to statements like that. In their speculations on this subject, they strive above all to arouse ethnic hostility between our peoples, and thereby to destabilize the Soviet State. They use various radio "voices" to impress upon the people of the Eastern republics that they are "oppressed" by Russians, and they tell Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians that they are supposedly being overtaken by the peoples of Soviet Asia and menaced by "the yellow peril," which, as asserted in the article "Mamay's Revenge, or the Yellowing of the USSR" (1983) by Swedish Sovietologist K. Garner, will soon "take a sinister turn." In short, what this is is a shameless attempt to stir up hostility among peoples. At the same time, public opinion in the West hears constantly that the "demographic explosion" in the Soviet East will supposedly further intensify the "ethnic and economic nationalism" existing there and will give rise to pan-Islamism and pan-Turkism, which would signify "centrifugal forces." A whole crowd of other anti-Soviets besides Rywkin and Carrere d'Encause is hastening to inform the world of all these illusory hopes.

It should also be noted that these fabrications have gained widespread currency in the West at a time when it is experiencing incitement of nationalistic and racist sentiments in connection with economic crisis and unprecedented unemployment and inflation. By proclaiming fictitious problems and "ethnic conflicts" in the USSR, bourgeois propaganda is not only denigrating our country and its leaders, but is also gradually shaping attitudes of racial and national enmity in people's consciousness, thereby attempting to justify the real contradictions and problems existing in capitalist society.

Yet no matter how much our enemies lie and slander our country, truth is stronger than any lie. The fraternal union of Soviet peoples, refuting the malicious dreams of anti-Soviets, is showing the world the true humanism and internationalism of socialist society.

12825

CSO: 1830/510

ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA SLACK IN KARAKALPAK AREA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by Candidate of Biology Z. Sherlanov, chief of the section for the dissemination of atheistic knowledge of the Znaniye organization of Turtkul Rayon in the Karakalpak ASSR, entitled "Intolerance for Shortcomings" in which he states that members of the section are striving to raise the level of its atheistic education work and provide better leadership over atheistic lecturers in the rayon. The section investigates the status of atheistic propaganda on farms on a regular basis. Last year it found that lecturers on several farms did not have concrete themes or texts for their lectures, and some had not given a lecture all year. This shortcoming is particularly acute due to the number of self-styled mullahs active in the rayon. For example, the communist S. Yoghmuurov, who lives on Sovkhoz imeni Gorkiy, was expelled from the party because he had proclaimed himself a mullah and propagated the old ceremonies for a number of years. Similarly, Rozim Ametov, Razzoq Abdukarimov, Saperboy Shagmenov, Egamberdi Allaberganov, and former teachers Malik Tansiqboyev and Aba Rajapov were fined by financial organs of their farms for proclaiming themselves mullahs and propagating vestiges of the past. The author points out that although 110,000 people live in the rayon only 19 lecturers conduct atheistic propaganda, and almost none of the over 2,000 doctors and teachers take part in this work. To correct this situation the raykom set up a two-year scientific atheism people's university to train lecturers in November of last year.

9439

CSO: 1836/415

OKUDZHAVA: EVIL OF PAST MUST BE EXPOSED

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 7-14 Jun 87 p 11

[Article by Bulat Okudzhava]

[Text]

Since the appearance of my latest album, which opens with a song "The Music of My Soul Is Getting Fainter", I am often asked what kind of music I hear now. The music of battle? That of victories? I answer: a music of hope. Great hope for the renewal of society, like thirty years ago. I think that today this music is being heard by many. That is probably the reason why the discussion of the 1950s, to which newspapers and magazines, radio and TV turn now and again, does not tire us. That time there was an awakening of public self-awareness. The years of the personality cult were then perceived as bitter fortuity which, thank God, had gone never to return. In our country there were many people eager to roll up their sleeves and work.

Everyone turned to poetry in a desire to learn how to go on living. Even to those who didn't know much about poetry, it seemed all of a sudden that versification was the means which would answer the numerous "accursed" questions and help overcome our social imperfections.

EVEN in hard times literature and spiritual life do not come to a halt and continue to exist as if behind seven locks and seven seals. Bulgakov, Platonov, Akhmatova and Pasternak created their works, meaning that there was vitality. And at the first opportunity all this suddenly turned into commotion. An explosion occurred. The locks were opened, and the accumulations in art received an opportunity for self-expression.

That was the time I came into being. But before that I was a Stalinist like many others in my generation. There is nothing surprising about it. At first, every possibility to doubt was suppressed. This generated fear. Fear struck roots and created a new type of man. My parents were subjected to repression. But I believed they were guilty of something because our gallant CheKa (state security) men were never wrong. I witnessed two searches, night arrests and, like

many others at that time, lived under a yoke of fear. Added to this was a desire to be a human being and to believe that what was happening was good, that it had some kind of sense. I wanted to believe - that was what was most terrible. I was a blind romantic, a typical product of the epoch, and I found a very simple explanation for the sinister facts associated with the Stalin personality cult. I believed that everything that happened was without his knowledge. He was engaged in serious affairs, construction, the building of a new state...

AND ALL OF A SUDDEN - that tragic breakdown. But as far as I'm concerned, it passed very quickly. Unexpectedly, it became clear that my parents, whom I secretly loved, were not guilty of anything. That was already of great help. If so, then all the rest could be a mistake. I began to take a new look at our world, our life and our future.

Although I had composed songs even before, I regard the autumn of 1956 as the beginning of my writing any reciting poetry to the accompaniment of a guitar. It is then that I felt the need to make myself heard in public. I dreamed of coming to Tverskoi Boulevard at night, finding two or three guitarists who would play me up, and singing my songs. I was told: "Aren't you crazy - you'll be arrested!" And so I dropped the idea. But the need remained. At that time tape recorders came into existence - such a happy concurrence of circumstances. Thanks to them poetry spread like wildfire. Were it not for them, poems would probably be circulated in leaflets. But how can a leaflet convey the sounds of a guitar, the accompaniment! Music adds to the impact of poetry. And the range of those interested in it grows farther and wider, as does the circulation of the poetry.

Among the multitude of bards, who were beginning at that time or a little later, four, I believe, were particularly distinguished: Novella Matveyeva, Alexander Galich, Vladimir Vysotsky and Yuly Kim.

Novella Matveyeva was a clearly expressed romanticist. Yuly Kim was a brilliant and tragic clown - this is how I perceive him. Alexander Galich was a poet, in whose work two streams were clearly discernible: a poetical stream "in general" and a straitforward stream in which he was very strong. Vysotsky was also an exposé, and he was gaining strength at a very rapid pace. His means of expression were becoming deeper and more complicated. Vysotsky was already worried not by purely external signs, but by deep-lying phenomena. He grew into a human being, becoming more mature, acquiring keener and deeper insight - all of which was mirrored in his work.

POETRY to an accompaniment was a counter-balance to an amusing variety song, a spiritless art and an imitation of feelings. It was written by thinking people for thinking people. We attempted to speak to people not in the language that was in fashion for many long years, but in the one that was latent within them. We tried to awaken people. And I think, we succeeded in this to a certain extent. We were a spur that stimulated people to think.

Long attempts were made to combat what I call an author's song. At the time of interdictions I was summoned and told: "You write a song so that as soon as youth hear it, they will immediately want to go to help develop our virgin lands". And I tried to prove that that was altogether not my mission. The calling of poetry consists primarily in building up the potential of good in the world and in helping good in its confrontation with evil. If there were no poetry, evil could have triumphed and we would have been degraded. But we continue to live, and we owe this to the existence of poetry, music, art and history. Poetry wields a beneficial influence on society.

Artists always have endeavoured to express themselves through the means available. And today they must do the same - express themselves as best they can, doing this quietly without a fuss. If one has talent, that individual's self-expression will benefit society. I have also, and always, sought to express myself - in poems, songs or prose.

NOW I WRITE short stories about my life. There are already eight of them. The latest entitled "The art of dress-making and living" was recently published in *Znamya* magazine. I want to go on with it. Perhaps it will develop into an autobiographical novel.

Once I wrote, addressing myself to Moscow: "But once you believed our tears, neither you nor us would have to lament the past." What do we feel sorrow for? For the severity of our life. For the mistrust of the individual. Disrespect for the individual. For the collapse of ideals. For disillusionments. For losses. For the ephemerality of hopes. There is a need to speak about all of this. We have not said much about the past...

We are worried about the destiny of our youth. We accuse it at times of light-mindedness, and every kind of nasty deeds. But who if not us is to blame for all this. This is our fault. We must tear the veil from our past and repent. If we find the courage to do this - then the youth will also be different. It will have faith in us.

THERE IS A POINT of view according to which everything has already been said about the past - in the documents of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU; something about this can be read in solid journals. But if everything has been said, then there is nothing to speak about any longer. I disagree with this point of view. I believe that we must clear ourselves completely and say "who is who". The Russian language has enough words to explain all this without encroaching on the nature of our system. It will then be possible to speak about the loftiness and moral health of the people, and the firmness and wisdom of the state. The tradition of repentance, which has long existed among the people, contains a great meaning. Evil cannot be hushed up for long, it mustn't be hidden just as a disease mustn't be driven deeper inside. The sooner we rid ourselves of this load, the sooner we'll reach whatever we are striving for now.

When I was young I believed that my hopes would come true in no time. Incidentally, the same was believed by many of those who were older than me. The road proved to be a long one. The present day is the continuation of "those times". And in this sense I am giving to them my entire still unexpended reserve of energy with joy and hope.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, even in the years of stagnation I did not lose hope that there would be a change for the better. But I didn't know that this would occur in 1985 or 1986. But I believed in it. By that time I already well understood that society must mature for a perestroika.

I hope very much that most members of our society have the strength for change. I pin special hopes on the youngest, those who didn't have time to breathe in the stagnant air. Why, if we believe biblical stories, did Moses lead his people from Egypt to their native land for forty years, although it was possible to cover that distance in five days? He did it on purpose - so that those who remembered the slavery would die out.

I am perfectly not apt to labour under a delusion. I have never respected ill-starred optimists - chatterboxes, big mouths and sickly-sweet phrase-mongers. And I don't want to be considered one of them. I clearly see that

the circumstances we live in are complicated and grim. A fierce struggle is going on and will continue. I cannot blame the present-day difficulties on the leadership, on the superiors, as is being done by many. No! The struggle stems from our mind set.

EVEN BACK IN 1919 Maxim Gorky said that the Revolution should not fear the Entente and the internal enemy – it should fear the philistine. Our philistine has gained enormous strength. Broad vistas were opened for him both in Stalin's times and subsequently. Usually such a person is silent and obedient, and does not interfere in the solution of acute social issues. But the philistine is terrible when he pushes his way to power. In the struggle for his personal rights and dividends he is ready to bite anyone's head off. And the most horrible thing about the philistine is that, fighting for his personal prosperity, he holds aloft slogans in his hands and utters lofty words. And resorting to these slogans he fixes his trite affairs and settles accounts with the objectionable.

That our philistine has grown out of all proportion I judge by our Writers Union. What do they speak about often at our meetings? Instead of speaking about lofty moral standards, the literary process, workmanship or ethical categories, what do some of our writers discuss? One of them lamented that the younger generation pays no attention and disregards the orders and medals, with which he is decorated. Another recalled Stalingrad and some unmentioned enemies, whom he must fight. Who are these enemies? Where do such feelings of animosity come from?

Sometimes it may be heard that the Writers Union needs no perestroika. It needs and how! In this Union there are people who can think independently. But most lack this ability. This is what is known as an element of retardation. This

is not to mention old fears and a desire to live according to orders from on high. Constantly, in both large and small issues, I feel what we now call a phenomenon of resistance. This is not some malicious resistance. Although there are people who put up, one could say, desperate resistance for fear of losing their privileged positions. These people are dangerous in the sense that they contaminate the younger generation with their ink. But the bulk of people mustn't be blamed for anything – they are victims of the times, victims of education, victims of circumstances. They have been taught and brought up in this way. They have ceased to understand that something can be different. Now that the possibility to change everything has appeared, some of them would like to do it, except for fear of consequences. It is impossible to change the composition of one's blood at a moment's notice.

Some people say: "Nothing will come out of what society is now striving for!" But I believe that positive change will take place! Of course, it will not come like a bolt from the blue – it will take some time. What is important is not to stop half-way, not to retreat and not to dash madly to and fro, but to act wisely and consistently. It is easy to criticize and tear down everything. I myself know our troubles. But I have been opposing them with my hope and my desire to roll up my sleeves and take part in the perestroika – as far as I can, to the best of my ability. A British correspondent once asked me whether I was not afraid of being duped into cherishing false hopes. I told him that the situation in the country was complicated. But if Gorbachev was taking risks, why shouldn't I also take risks?

If today's trend continues, if the process develops upwards, life will take a normal course. And we shall exist and enjoy our existence. This is life. And I set very great hopes on this

/9274

CSO: 1812/231

'REPENTANCE' AWARDED SPECIAL JURY PRIZE AT CANNES

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 7-14 Jun 87 p 4

[Article by Fyodor Lastochkin]

[Text]

A BUNCH of reporters looked impatiently at the door in Sheremetyevo Airport for the delegation of Soviet film makers returning from the 40th Cannes Film Festival. Tenghiz Abuladze's "Repentance" was awarded the Special Jury Prize, and the young director Nana Dzordzhadze received Camera d'Or (For Best First Film) for her "Robinsonade, or My English Granddad". The festival saw a real triumph of Georgian cinematography.

The results had been announced in the press. I asked Elem KLIMOV, First Secretary of the Board of the Soviet Film Makers Union, for his impressions.

Were the prizes a surprise for the general public?

All the prizes were a surprise, because the members of the jury had taken an oath to keep their decision secret till the last day. The names of the winners became known only during the presentation ceremony. The news of the Palme d'Or being awarded to "Sour le soleil de Satan" by the French director Maurice Pialat was received with stormy applause and no less vehement whistling. The French director seems to have a highly complicated relationship with his audience. His "thank you" speech at the ceremony sounded shockingly frank: "I know you don't like me, but please note that I'm not too fond of you, either."

How do you explain such confrontation?

Strange as it may seem, it is due to the high quality of his film which must have seemed too sophisticated to audiences. Pialat is the champion of the more serious trend in the French cinematography. He can be said to be following the tradition of Bresson. His latest film might not always measure up to the latter's standards of mastery, but in certain points it soars up to the heights of cinema art. In general, I liked the film, even though I'm not sure it would have drawn a large audience in this country.

To what extent was the film characteristic of the festival?

Quite characteristic indeed. The festival was not marked by any pronounced social tendency, but judging by the best works, presented in Cannes the world cinematography is striving to become more serious. It strives for an in-depth analysis of man's inner world and the world surrounding him. There were films of a different sort, of course, and many of them. Films that

"tickle" one's nerves, astonish one's senses with striking effects and cause rapturous applause. But the jury was on the side of serious cinematography, and often engaged in an open conflict with the audience.

Does this refer to the Soviet winning entries?

"My English Granddad" was very warmly received. Camera d'Or is the prize for a debut, which is awarded according to the results of three competitions. Nana Dzordzhadze was a dark horse. This makes her prize all the more gratifying both for herself and for us.

"Repentance" was quite a different matter. The film was looked forward to, and considered a favourite from the start. Yet there was much controversy surrounding Abuladze's film. Far from all find the positive processes in this country to their liking. "Repentance" is the direct reflection of these processes. Therefore, the film was scrutinized with double zeal for shortcomings such as prolixities, borrowings or repetitions. Apparently, to no avail.

What can you say about other films by Soviet directors?

Almost everybody liked Nikita Mikhalkov's "Black Eyes". Almost nobody liked Konchalovsky's "Shy People".

Nevertheless, the American actress Barbara Hershey who was among the "shy people" received the Best Actress award.

Other actresses looked even less remarkable. No one shone, I'm sorry to say.

Did Mastroianni's part measure up to the Best Actor award?

He acted it in his usual brilliant manner, easy and charming. Yet I think he owes the award to his popularity. Several other actors seemed to me more deserving. But this is debatable, of course.

What is your attitude to the fact that "Shy People" and "Black Eyes" represented the United States and Italy, respectively?

The film directed by Mikhalkov is for all practical purposes a co-production, because it was made with tangible assistance from the Soviet Union. Konchalovsky has made his fourth film in the United States. What is my attitude to this? Nothing special. Such cooperation is becoming common practice. I did not notice anything special in the treatment of the subject by the Western press either.

RSFSR ARTISTS' CONGRESS CLASHES ON VIEWS OF REALISM

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 7-14 Jun 87 p 3

[Text]

THE 6TH CONGRESS of Artists of the Russian Federation witnessed a clash of two opinions on realism, a cardinal matter of modern artistic evolution. One opinion insists that realism in pictorial art is only thinkable within the constraints of methods and style formed back in the last century. All attempts to update or change the methods are intolerable allegedly because they result in disintegration of form, and blurred or totally chaotic images. The cherished motto of this concept is "depiction of life in the forms of life", i.e., creation of life-like illusions.

The opposing view does not reject the potential of an aesthetic impact of such illusions. But it maintains the realism develops as time goes on and absorbs new developments and constantly looks for the most suitable narrative and plastic means of conveying these developments. The only criterion of success is the actual truth. If this is accomplished, this means the artist has triumphed and it is ridiculous to charge him with apostasy only because he is unlike any other artist and he does not copy the style of old masters. It is common knowledge that Picasso, Favorsky, Matisse, Saryan, Chagall, Petrov-Vodkin, Rouault, and Konchalovsky, like dozens of other famed masters in our century were daring pioneers. It is they who perpetuated in their pioneering art the triumphs and tragedies of their time, its passions, dreams and concepts of beauty. Those painters did not feel deterred by the most glaring conventions. They never limited themselves to simply duplicating the "forms of life itself". Instead they probed into the essence and the sacred

meaning of contemporary life. Without them the culture of the 20th century is simply inconceivable.

This article cannot of course put theoretical problems to rest. But suffice it to simply outline them to see how important the atmosphere of debates on this vital issue is. Frankly speaking, there were attempts to revitalize some obsolete devices before the Congress and when it opened. All who insisted on the artist's right to conduct a daring and modern experiment were accused of assailing the social foundations of Soviet art, of adherence to "modernism", "avant-gardism", etc. The accusers did not bother to analyze some particular works but downgraded the whole approach. They were especially intolerant to young painters and critics who approved of their efforts. But let's recall this season's major exhibitions and read their reviews. Not everything was perfect of course (this much was openly and critically discussed) but it is simply undignified to deny that the major section of the young artists see their main objective as trying to understand and express their time. How good it is that they, given all the ups and downs, have scored heartening successes there.

The 6th Congress of Artists of the Russian Federation in the final analysis summed up the situation in this manner. Loyalty to the finest traditions still remains the most important thing while their bold creative development is recognized as the supreme and indispensable right of artists. They will never renounce their allegiance to realism, but it is a living and developing realism.

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CSO: 1812/184

COLLECTORS CLUB EXHIBITS CONTROVERSIAL ARTISTS OF 20'S

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 7-14 Jun 87 p 11

[Article by Larisa Sedletskaya]

[Text]

"WE WILL REGARD collectors as enthusiasts working to enrich national culture," said Georg Myasnikov, First Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Soviet Culture Fund, at a meeting with prominent Moscow collectors.

Such an attitude is certainly most gratifying. Collectors used to have many problems. Their activities were not properly legalized. No public art auctions were held, no catalogues were published. Although private collectors used to organize exhibitions even before, their official status was recognized, the public and authorities viewed them with distrust, and eventually, such art shows discontinued. Now they are being revived on a new footing. A special gallery (perhaps, in old Arbat) is expected to be allotted to such exhibitions.

In the meantime, a show of young Russian art of the 1910s was held at the Central Writers' Club in Moscow and attracted large crowds. This maiden venture of the collectors' association is a real premiere so stunning is its composition. Most of these works were last exhibited before the Revolution. On view are 70 paintings and graphical sheets by 36 artists from 16 private collections in Moscow and one in Leningrad.

The artists had for the most part belonged to the once popular associations, The Blue Rose, The Jack of Diamonds, Youth League, etc. Many of them paid tribute to the aesthetic vogues of the 1910s, ranging from primitivism to cubism, to futurism. For some of them, their alignment with those formalistic trends was a temporary escapade, a transient phase in their artistic quest, which nevertheless evoked much public controversy and established their reputation as complex and ambivalent artists.

Their names are widely known both in this country and abroad: Natalya Goncharova, Mikhail Larionov, Aristarkh Lentulov, Kazimir Malevich, Marc Chagall (represented by "A Spanish Woman", "The Fortune-Teller", "A Moscow Landscape", "A Landscape with Three Figures", and "A Pharmacy in Vitebsk"

respectively). Besides, there are abstract paintings by Lyubov Popova and early works by David Sterenberg. Other names being less well known make the exposition all the more interesting, fraught with real discoveries.

Vera Khlebnikova, the sister of the Russian poet Velimir Khlebnikov, is represented by two illustrations to his poem, "Forest Spleen" and the painting "The Blind". Nikolai Sinezubov's "At the Photographer's" is an example of neo-primitivism. Lentulov is known to have been a great admirer of Sinezubov's work. Unfortunately, nothing is known about his life after 1928 when he left this country. Nikolai Kulbin (represented by a still life, "The Flowers") was never considered a great painter, but he was the living spirit and organizer of the many Youth League exhibitions in Petersburg, which brought forth such celebrities as Malevich and Mashkov. Also on view are works by Alexander Bogomazov, two watercolours by the poetess and artist Yelena Guro, and "The Horses" by Lev Zheghin, a representative of late Russian symbolism, a member of the Makovets Society.

Says collector Valery Dudakov, one of the exhibition organizers:

"At the beginning of this century, a galaxy of young painters appeared in the Russian skies to create new trends, and a whole new style in art, which flourished in the 1920s. Not all of these works can be described in terms of realism, yet all of them bear directly on the Russian tradition which relies heavily on representation of real life."

It took two months to prepare this trial exhibition to publish a catalogue and label all the paintings.

Other art shows are now in the making, among them: "Moscow and Environs in Paintings and Artifacts: 18th to Early 20th Century" (due in early autumn to celebrate, for the first time, the Festival of Moscow); and "New Art and New Life" celebrating the first postrevolutionary decade. Future exhibitions are expected to be accompanied by collectors' talks about their treasures.

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CSO: 1812/184

NEWLY-FORMED 'VIDEOFILM' GOSKINO TO FILM 13 VIDEOS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Ye. Isakova: "Video Opening Night in Literaturnoye Cafe"]

[Text] Soviet videofilms. When will they appear in stores and video showrooms? How will this new form of cinematography develop? This was the topic of discussion in Moscow's "Literaturnoye Cafe" during a press conference related to the release of the first Soviet videofilm "The Case of the Missing Violin."

This documentary film directly recorded on videocassette is based on a specific criminal case: the smuggling of collector's violins out of the country. Therefore, in addition to the managers of the recently created All-Union Creative Production Association [VPTO] "Videofilm" at the USSR State Film Committee [Goskino SSSR] and film director O. Uralov, representatives of the country's Culture Foundation and other organizations were present.

In 1987, 13 full-length feature videoprograms will be filmed: a science fiction film "A Clock with an Alternative" by Leningrad cinematographers, a film for children "Musical Successors" by the Studios imeni Gorkiy, "Bards Leave the Backyards" by the Studios imeni Dovzhenko, and others. Popular science and educational films are being prepared; presentations of popular singers, poets, and creative groups will also be recorded on videocassette. The total length of entertainment programs to be released in the next three years is 100 hours. In order to complete these projects, a decision was made to create a Center for popular scientific videofilms production on the basis of the Central Studios of Documentary Films [TsSDF], and a creative association "Videofilm" on the basis of "Mosfilm," "Lenfilm," imeni Gorkiy, and imeni Dovzhenko studios. The VPTO "Videofilm" Goskino SSSR will form the programming, that is, it will order films from the studios, make a number of copies, and introduce various forms of renting videocassettes.

Initially, the video films will be sold through the "Elektronika" stores-showrooms. Production of Soviet-made VCRs will also be increased. And for those who will not be able to buy them for the time being (the demand is higher than the supply), the films will be shown in video showrooms. At the present time, microtheaters for family viewing are being organized at videolibraries in many cities. The ticket price for viewing one full-length film 1.5 to 2 hours long is slightly higher than in a movie theater. However, one may select several cassettes suited for his own taste and watch a whole program rather than a single film.

POPULAR DIRECTOR VASILYEV GETS OWN THEATER

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 7-14 Jun 87 p10

[Article by Vadim Vernik]

[Text]

ANATOLY VASILYEV first made a name for himself as a talented artist and leader in 1977 when he staged "The First Version of 'Vassa Zhelez-nova'" at Moscow's Stanislavsky Drama Theatre. His next premiere, "The Grown-Up Daughter of a Young Man" became an event in the city's theatrical life. And two years ago he staged "Serso" at the Taganka Theatre, which was acclaimed as one of the best productions of the recent time.

Vasilyev does not invent any new artistic forms. He follows the Moscow Art Theatre's traditions of psychological drama, which many art directors neglected in the 70s. While minutely recreating everyday life on the stage, he nevertheless does not get bogged down in particular developments, but shows us reality, using the medium of symbol. He is bringing back to the stage the lost feeling of the actors' "ensemble". Each character in his productions, irrespective of the importance of the role, lives his own involved life, retaining at the same time many subtle ties, both with the other characters and with life at large. It is not accidental that in Vasilyev's productions we seem to be discovering some well-known actors anew. Each member of his ensemble becomes a soloist.

For all that, it could hardly be supposed, just recently, that Anatoly Vasilyev would be given a theatre of his own. Despite the tremendous success of his productions, his artistic career was a dramatic one.

From a conversation with Anatoly Vasilyev:

"So, you are a chief art director now. What has changed in your life as a result?"

"Generally speaking, nothing has changed. What I always needed was simply to feel myself a leader responsible for common work. I hadn't been given too warm a reception in any theatre company. After the very first production, I would feel myself an 'outlander' somehow having to defend myself and, despite all this, to exist."

THE FIRST THEATRE BILL

HIS NEW theatre opened in February this year, in a basement (for the time being) in Vorovsky Street, and it was launched with a premiere of Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author". The actors were external students of the State Institute of Dramatic Art, Vasilyev's pupils and followers. I have that first theatre bill in front of me, bearing the name "The School of Dramatic Art".

"The idea of a school has haunted me throughout my life," Vasilyev said to me. "But every time I was told the same thing. 'We don't need a theatre within a theatre.'"

"Still, why is your theatre called a school?"

"To me, a school is a group of people united by single aesthetics, a definite artistic outlook and the rules of acting. It means human involvement and the actors' desire to live on the stage as an ensemble. Theatres, like people, grow old, and time calls for new rules of acting. But traditions must remain, and the traditions of the Russian stage imply vocation and complete dedication."

PEOPLE OF LIKE MIND

ACTORS who share Vasilyev's views and with whom he staged plays at the Stanislavsky Drama and Taganka theatres, and artist Igor Popov, have come with him to his new theatre. Some people dropped off on the way, unable to stand his relentless demands and his obsession with work, and new people have appeared. Significantly, a total of twelve people - actors, assemblymen, electricians and musicians - have left the Taganka Theatre to join Vasilyev.

As Viktor Slavkin, the author of the plays, "The Grown-Up Daughter of a Young Man" and "Serso", put it, "a kind of fellowship has formed around Vasilyev, fellowship characterized by the people's spiritual affinity".

And here is what some of the actors had to say about him.

Boris Romanov: "We all felt that our profession had depreciated, had lost its human and artistic meaning. What theatre does today is comparable to factory production. Why? What's the purpose? For whom? Vasilyev shakes people out of their somnolence."

Natalya Andreichenko: "About five or six years ago I became aware of sliding down creatively, in my artistic means and techniques. I myself asked Vasilyev to take me to his group. After a long wait, I was finally invited to play in 'Serso'. I am happy to be working with a master."

Yuri Grebenshchikov: "It's difficult to work with Vasilyev, at times frightfully so. But he extracts from people whatever good, talented and real there is in them. Working under him, you go on stage without feeling ashamed of what you are doing."

At present, Vasilyev is busy reviving "Serso", this time at his own theatre. They work on dancing, singing and improvising, all essential for the revival. The company will soon show this play in Leningrad and will then take it to the international festivals in Stuttgart, Amsterdam and London.

During a break in the rehearsal Anatoly Vasilyev and I sat down at a long oak table, the same table, which, incidentally, was used earlier in the production of "The First Version of Vassa Zheleznova". (As actress Lyudmila Polyakova said, "We even drag our furniture along with us.") A huge old-fashioned lamp was burning on the table (in what production was this one used, I wondered). The entire atmosphere in that basement was so thoroughly "theatrical" that I suddenly thought of ourselves as characters from some play yet to be produced.

IN THE AURA OF THE PRODUCTION

OUR TALK was often interrupted. People came to Vasilyev with all sorts of questions and he listened to everyone attentively, now arguing, now advising or trying to persuade. No fuss whatsoever. The theatre is his life; everything there is important to him, and nothing is trifling. Looking at his tired, inflamed eyes, I gradually sensed his inner power, his amazing explosive force capable of transforming everything around him.

"You said recently that in today's theatre, creative relations need a different economic basis to remain creative. What will be fundamentally new at your theatre in this respect?"

"Our theatre is so far the only one in the country in the sense that it will work entirely on the basis of contracts signed with actors and technical personnel. An actor will be invited only for a definite role. If the relationship works out, the actor will be offered a new role.

"To my mind," Vasilyev went on, "a repertoire theatre which shows each play only once every two or three weeks, fails in its task. The long years of work at the theatre have convinced me that a production can only run really well provided it is performed many times in succession. Then an actor lives in the aura of the production day in and day out. Our

theatre, therefore, will show a maximum of three different plays every month. We may eventually leave only two plays on our monthly bill or even one.

"Furthermore, I want to try and stage a play for which actors will be invited, for some duration, from different Soviet cities. They will come to Moscow, rehearse a play and then appear in it for a certain period. There are also plans to start a laboratory for actors and art directors as a basic unit in our overall structure, that is, as a kind of refresher course."

STILL IN THE BASEMENT

"AT THE MOMENT," Anatoly Vasilyev continued, "we are rehearsing 'The Observer', which is being staged by Boris Yukhananov, my student from the State Institute of Dramatic Art. Work on this play by Alexei Shipenko, a young actor and playwright, was first started at the Mossoviet Theatre, but that theatre discontinued it."

The basement was getting crowded. Students from the Institute of Dramatic Art were gathering for a class with Vasilyev, filling the place with talk, noisy discussions and laughter.

The dwellers of the apartment house, whose basement has been temporarily assigned for Vasilyev's theatre, keep sending indignant letters to various official bodies. From time to time militiamen or firemen appear on the scene, and while I was there a public procurator came. He wanted to close up the premises because, it appeared, there was no permission for its lease, as yet.

Anatoly Vasilyev: "The Board of Culture has offered us this basement, but at present we can't consider it as belonging to us because we have no money to pay rent. The question of the theatre's material and technical basis has not yet been settled. We have no electric or sound equipment and are in no position to have scenery made to order. Because of this we cannot make any real plans, not for the near future, at any rate."

Anatoly Osokin, the theatre's manager: "For several months the remuneration for our work was nil, because the theatre was only partially subsidized. Most alarming is the situation

with our theatre's future building (the former Uran Cinema). We would like to move there as soon as possible, but to this day it is occupied by other organizations. I wonder if we shouldn't take the matter to court or try and find other premises for them."

The situation is really paradoxical. A decision to open a new theatre has been taken, and the Ministry of Culture has issued the necessary decree. But at that, things seem to have come to a standstill. More and more signatures are added to the official papers, but the question remains unresolved.

'IT'S OUR HOME HERE'

IN THEIR small basement, the members of the company go on creating their own theatre - in the daytime, at night, with no days off. Whatever property the theatre has today has been acquired through their own efforts. They have obtained chairs in one place, and a piano in another. Pavel Kaplevich, a costume artist, has managed to assemble a large collection of costumes.

"It's our home here," Vladimir Berzin, assistant chief art director, said. To this Lyudmila Polyakova added: "See, it's my child who has come here. He knows that he can find me at the theatre at any time."

Tea was brought in. The rehearsals over, all sat down to supper. Somebody joked, "What time of the day is it now?" I looked at my watch - it showed well past midnight.

Before leaving, I put my last question, this time to Alexei Petrenko.

"What makes Vasilyev's theatre near to you?"

The man was silent for a while, thinking.

"Well, it's 'near' because if I leave my house in Suvorov Boulevard through the back entrance and start crawling towards Vasilyev's theatre, it will take me exactly 45 seconds to find myself at its 'front door' in Vorovsky Street. But seriously, Vasilyev knows what he wants, and is capable of making 'want' into 'can'. His theatre rests on a firm, reliable foundation - life, traditions, new things, still newer ones."

I went out of the building. The courtyard was dark and cheerless. But, turning back, I saw bright light streaming from the basement of the sleeping house.

ZALYGIN VISITS LATVIA, EXPRESSES ADMIRATION FOR CULTURE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian 30 Apr 87 p 4

[Interview with Sergei Pavlovich Zalygin, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, chairman of the Council on Latvian Literature at the USSR Writers Union, chief editor of NOVYY MIR, by Erik Khanberg during Zalygin's recent visit to Riga: "Real Culture Is International"]

[Text] [Khanberg] You are always a welcome guest in our republic. It is a pleasure that you often visit our place ...

[Zalygin] I have been involved with Latvia and with the cultural life of the republic from the time when, some 30 years ago, Nora and Adolf Taltsis translated my book into Latvian for the first time. Later, I stayed many times in the House for Creative Work in Dubulty, which always has been a good place to work. Meetings with Latvian writers, and my close acquaintance with the literature and culture of the Latvian people, naturally strengthened and developed these ties. They have become especially close during the last 10 years, when I was entrusted to become the chairman of the Council on Latvian Literature at the USSR Writers Union.

I was always attracted to the history of Latvian culture and especially of literature, which was shaped and rapidly blossomed in such a short time. This may be explained, it seems, by its origins: the richest wells of folklore. In my opinion, thanks to this fact, a whole group of writers emerged, with Ya. Rainis at its head. They are A. Pumpur, the Kaudzits brothers ...

The fact that many outstanding figures in culture and literature, such as Yan Rainis, Krishyanis Baron, Ernst Birzniek-Upit, and I could mention dozens of names, studied and worked in Russia is of great interest to me. Even a Latvian newspaper was published in Petersburg. That is, the mutual enrichment of Russian and Latvian cultures began a long time ago. This cooperation continued in later times, it continues now, and promises a lot in the future.

[Khanberg] And the mutual influence and enrichment take place not without active participation by the Council headed by you.

[Zalygin] In any case, we seek to create conditions for more fruitful creative work and for more intimate acquaintance between us. For example, I hope that

the anniversaries of Krishyanis Baron, Yan Sudrabkaln, Vilis Latsis, and Mirdza Kempe, which were widely and solemnly celebrated in Moscow, helped our people to learn more about Latvian culture and literature, and about their flourishing during the years of Soviet power. The impressions from an outstanding evening devoted to Mirdza Kempe are still fresh in everybody's memory. I am sure that the artistic part of the evening can again and again bring in packed audiences.

[Khanberg] What are, in your opinion, the characteristic features of modern Latvian literature?

[Zalygin] I think highly of Latvian poetry. It has a special communion with nature and with the surrounding world. It has an original view on the world. This view is not a philosophical abstraction, but a real vision of the sea, the earth, the forest, and the field. Look at the poetry of Imant Ziedonis or Oyar Vacietis. Precisely this poetic vision is essential for their creative work. We are surrounded by global problems of war and peace. And the voice of Latvian poets is clearly heard in the struggle for the resolution of these problems. However, unlike many others, I. Ziedonis, V. Belshevitsa, and M. Chaklays do not lose the sense of the poetry of the microworld in which we live.

[Khanberg] Respect, and I would say, love toward the literature of a brotherly people is evidence of a real, deep internationalism.

[Zalygin] Real culture is international. And nationalism is an indication not only of the absence of love of mankind, but of lack of culture itself. On the other hand, the higher is the level of culture, the stronger is the internationalism.

[Khanberg] In your opinion, what is the role of journalism in the teaching of internationalism through popularization of culture and literature?

[Zalygin] I see the main role in the quality of the publications. They must be truthful and able to stir up the reader's interest through depth and confidence in the subjects discussed. We ourselves at the NOVYY MIR are working hard in order to do this better. We changed the editorial board. We included and asked to participate people who have great authority. For example, Imant Ziedonis is a member of the editorial board. Last fall, 90,000 new subscribers had demonstrated their trust in us. At the present time, we print 500,000 copies. Naturally, this results in great responsibility in the selection of works for publication.

[Khanberg] And what do you have now in the portfolio?

[Zalygin] For example, in the prose section, the magazine has accumulated 3,000 manuscripts. We can publish only 30-35, or 40 at most, per year. In the year of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October, we naturally widely present the historic revolutionary theme. In addition, we want to publish this year a new novel by Albert Bell. We have started to publish a novel by Yu. Tendryakov. We are preparing publication of A. Platinov's novel "Foundation Pit." We found alternative copies of a poem by A. Tvardovskiy. Somewhere in

the beginning of next year, we will start publishing M. Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago" with a beautiful, in my opinion, commentary by Academician D. Likhachev. So, we seek not only to reproduce literary works but also to tell about the fate of the author and his work. In this case, the commentary serves the purpose of a cultural education rather than of sensation. They help the reader to orient himself. Naturally, we try to publish works that are valuable and will survive their time. As to journalism, we select the most up-to-date themes.

[Khanberg] You are always active in taking the side of nature in its conflicts with man ...

[Zalygin] Half of my time I spend on ecology. NOVYY MIR is a journal which attracts huge flows of materials concerning the protection of nature. Understanding these problems requires much time and energy, but I do not regret this. Twenty five years ago, I objected to a project of building a hydrostation on the lower Ob River. At that time, the project was postponed. Later, oil and gas deposits were found there. I doubt whether anybody would search for these riches under water.

[Khanberg] You are, it seems, especially attracted to water ...

[Zalygin] Where is water, there is also earth. A wrong water regime causes damage to the earth. We must look at this problem in depth and thoroughly. When deciding such questions, one must find the roots of the matter and get rid of everything superficial. We must keep a distance from group interests and from specific departmental interests. Unfortunately, departmental thinking is substantially deep-rooted. The bureaucrats are more experienced and more cunning today. They have brilliantly learned how to tack and bypass the reefs. In my opinion, science has become more money-oriented. The same arrangements that are used in ministries dominate science. A minister comes to an agreement on a subject with a scientific-research institute director and thinks that the problem is resolved. A document with all necessary signatures and seals is released for action and has tremendous power. But what is required is scientific justification rather than a piece of paper.

[Khanberg] And what are your criteria for evaluation of literary and journalistic works?

[Zalygin] First of all, they must be well written. A good book, or a good journalistic article, does not have anything irrelevant. Material is valuable if nothing can be struck out.

[Khanberg] Thank you for the interview and till new meetings!

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CSO: 1800/591

UZBEK WRITERS COUNCIL MEETS ON ARAL SEA PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 27 March 1987 carries on page 7 a 300-word item entitled "The Writer and the Aral" which reports that the Russian prose council of the Uzbek Union of Writers held a meeting on the theme of writers and the Aral Sea in which authors, scientists, and specialists took part. Erkin Yusupov, vice-president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, read a report on the serious situation currently facing the Aral Sea, and stated that the drying up of an entire sea during one generation is unparalleled in history. The sea has lost 55 percent of its water in the last 20-25 years and receded 75-100 kilometers. It no longer has fishing and transportation value. The water contains 44 grams of salt per liter. Over 2 million square kilometers of its shores have become desert. Salt and dust raised from this area covers fields and residential areas, and thousands of hectares of land have become unproductive. Most experts think the drying up of the Aral affects the weather in Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and along the Volga, as well as in some neighboring countries to the south. Others who spoke on this subject and on problems in the work of the commission to save the Aral included Gh. Umarov, corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences,; Candidate of Geology and Minerology V. Kovalev; A. Ergashev, bureau member of the Uzbek National Committee of the UNESCO Program on Man and the Biosphere; Doctor of Philology P. Shermuhamedov; writers K. Volkov and Petrova; engineer K. Aksenov; and Ulmas Umarbekov, chairman of the Uzbek Union of Writers.

BANNED UZBEK WRITERS OF JADIDIST MOVEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 13 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 300-word item by R. Otayev entitled "The Commission Meets" in which he reports that several months ago a special commission was formed to study the literary heritage of the 1920s-1930s, including the heritage of Cholpan and Fitrat. At a meeting of the commission, Russian literary scholars stressed that complex writers like Gumilev and Nabokov who wrote in the 1920s could serve as exemplary models for the study of the literary heritage of this period on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology and the current restructuring process. Members of the commission agreed that the literary heritage of Cholpan and Fitrat should be studied in three phases. First, their most ideologically and artistically mature works should be selected; secondly, these works should be prepared for publication in one volume; and finally, their lives and works should be analyzed and publicized on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology.

BUKHARA ESTABLISHES SISTER CITY TIE WITH CORDOVA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 13 March 1987 carries on page 7 a 500-word article by Bakhtiyor Zufarov entitled "Bukhara-Cordova" in which he reports that last year Bukhara became a sister city to Cordova, Spain, joining the republic cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, and Chirchik which have such ties with foreign countries. The idea for the relationship was born during the Days of Uzbek Culture in Spain, and the agreement was signed during the Days of Cordova Culture in Bukhara held last year. Zufarov notes that Cordovans played a major role in disseminating the scientific works of Ibn Sina in Europe. Moreover, Cordova served as the source of progressive Eastern ideas that were spread to Europe and then to the entire world, and today is the repository of a wealth of information about erudites of the Near and Middle East, Central Asia, and India. The continuation of this work is now the task of Cordovans and Bukharans. Francisco Guterras, executive for cultural affairs of the Cordova Municipality, has said: "I have visited Afshana, the village near Bukhara where Abu Ali Ibn Sina was born. In the scholar's museum I had the opportunity to leaf through his manuscripts and books published in Uzbek and Russian. I appreciated the fact that dozens of beautiful monuments in Bukhara are being preserved. This is proof that you cherish the memory of your ancestors and their incomparable works."

9439

CSO: 1836/416

AGITATION OVER SOVIET JEWS 'FANS ANTISEMITISM'

PM121557 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 13, 3 May 87 p 4

[Academician V.I. Goldanskiy open letter: "Let Us Live As We Wish! Appeal to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In connection with his recent visit to Moscow, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz received letters sent to him by several Soviet ethnic Jews. The letters deal with the United States' and other Western countries' approach to the so-called "question of Jewish emigration from the USSR." Since these letters have been left unanswered and ignored by the "big-time press" in the West, the editorial board of MN considers it its duty to fill in this part of the "information vacuum" concerning relationships between the East and West and makes available to readers an appeal to the U.S. Secretary of State by Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy.

Dear Mr Shultz,

As it has become known to me, among the questions you propose to discuss with the Soviet leadership during your visit is also a question about Jewish emigration from the USSR.

In this letter I am not going to turn either to the traditional arguments on this question, presented by the Western press, radio and television, or to our equally traditional replies to those arguments.

I would like to stress an altogether different circumstance which now preoccupies most of all my thoughts and feelings as--I dare say--also the thoughts and feelings of many of my friends, Soviet scientists of Jewish nationality, who do not desire any destiny outside the bounds of our Motherland--the Soviet Union.

The most important thing for us, as for the vast majority of our fellow citizens--something which is vitally important in the literal sense of the term--is the reconstruction of the spirit which permeates our whole society today, its successful development and its irreversible character. Everything that contributes to this reconstruction and everything which amounts to a manifestation of the new political mentality in foreign (the way to a nuclear-free world) and domestic (democratization and openness)

policy has our warm sympathy and support, and everything that seeks to hamper this--our sharp condemnation.

Our reconstruction has many opponents both outside our Motherland and--let us not conceal this--inside the country.

Outside the Soviet Union these are the ultrareactionary politicians who dread, more than they dread fire, the prospect that our reconstruction will add both to the economic might of the USSR and to the attractive power of socialism. Inside the country these are primarily the cut-and-dried dogmatists and those who fear to lose personal privileges and benefits as a result of the reconstruction. Let me note, in passing, that it is these government officials and bureaucrats that are most distinguished by the tendency "not to allow" and a desire to grow as many forbidden fruits as possible, fruits that are sweet precisely because they are forbidden. It is through their efforts that a number of special cases have also been created concerning the problem of Jewish emigration, and definite food has been provided for stirring up agitation around this problem.

In effect, the most rabid foes of our reconstruction--one can say, the provocateurs bringing grist to the mill of its adversaries--are now seen in both the authors of the notorious "letter of ten" published recently in MOSCOW NEWS, and the participants in a recent hunger strike by several dozen Jewish women "refuseniks" in Moscow on the International Women's Day, 8 March, and the two days following it. The statement that hundreds of thousands of Jews would like to emigrate from the Soviet Union is a lie--I can assure you of this with the full knowledge of the question. Moreover, this lie is by far not innocent primarily for us, Soviet Jews, because it can only fan up antisemitic feelings and reinforce the notions about Jews as people without a homeland and as "rolling stones" (the more so that it is perfectly well known all over the world that the majority of the emigrants, leaving for Israel, actually settle down later in other countries). In actual fact, evidently, the question can only be of a few thousand ethnic Jews who want or will want to leave. Moreover, there is gradually drawing closer that peculiar, as it is said in physics, dynamic equilibrium when the number of those wishing to go will be equal to the ever increasing number of those eager to return to the Soviet Union.

We have no doubt that at the present stage of our society's life and development--in conditions of the reconstruction, democratization and openness--the emigration issues still remaining unresolved will be most carefully considered and solved with due account to all the corresponding provisions of the international and Soviet law. What is only needed is not to hamper our reconstruction--either openly as is being done from the right, or in the guise of advocates of democracy acting allegedly "from the left."

In conclusion, I repeat that the agitation around Jewish emigration from the USSR at the present stage of our revolutionary reconstruction only plays into the hands of its adversaries and into the hands, incidentally, of the specific conduits of antisemitic feelings who would like to also contaminate everyone around them. I would like you personally and the American Jews to realize this as fully as possible.

With the best regards.

Yours sincerely, V.I. Goldanskiy.

/9604

CSO: 1812/235

KGB DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ANSWERS JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS

Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 4

[Interview with Col Gen G. Ye. Ageyev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, conducted by TRUD special correspondents Yu. Mayorov and Yu. Dmitriyev; time and place of interview not given; first three paragraphs are source introduction.]

[Text] Col Gen G. Ye. Ageyev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, answers the questions of TRUD special correspondents.

The very first days after Great October required the creation of a special agency of the dictatorship of the proletariat for protection of the working people's gains--the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage. The Chekists. Born in the fire of the revolution, this word immediately became a symbol of the courage of people with a burning heart, cool head and clean hands, and a synonym for bitter struggle against the Soviet regime's enemies, terror, sabotage, subversion and banditry.

Since that time a great deal has changed in the world. Today there are no antagonistic classes within our country. The powers and authority of the first country of socialism have increased immeasurably. But imperialism has not ceased its hostile intrigues and subversive activities. The peace and labor are vigilantly guarded by the Soviet Chekists, whose mandate has been given by the party and people. At the present stage they are called on, as follows from the documents of the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum, to improve their activities in conditions in which democracy and openness are being expanded, relying on the trust and support of the whole people. And therefore, our first question:

[Question] What are the traditions and principles of the work of the state security agencies in present-day conditions?

[Answer] In the year of the Soviet regime's 70th anniversary, the Soviet state security agencies will also turn 70. From the moment of their birth in December 1917, the principles of their activity have formed and developed under the powerful influence of Lenin's ideas concerning the reliable defense of the world's first proletarian state against internal and external class

enemies. These fundamental principles established by V. I. Lenin and F. E. Dzerzhinskiy--party guidance, close ties with the masses, reliance on the masses, and the strictest observance of socialist legality--are the unshakeable foundation of the organization of Chekist work.

Speaking in 1920 to the Chekists, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin pointed out that in conditions of the transition to a new period of activity, Soviet Russia needed to change the Extraordinary Commission's operating tactics and, at the same time, "it is necessary to be on guard constantly" and "develop discipline and revolutionary energy to the maximum."

In our days Chekists live by the same thoughts, deeds and concerns as all Soviet people. They ardently approve the party's revolutionary decisions on the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the restructuring and renewal of all spheres of Soviet society. At the CPSU Central Committee's January (1987) Plenum, where all aspects of the new, turning-point stage of socialist construction were examined, the report by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a fundamental directive to the state security agencies--to promptly uncover and resolutely stop hostile intrigues aimed against our country. From this extremely important party demand follow more specific tasks for us: in accordance with all the specific features of the present situation, in which the chief danger threatening our state comes from without, to raise the level of job performance of the State Security Committee's agencies and troops and work to steadily improve the forms and methods of the struggle against our adversary's subversive intrigues.

[Question] In our days the Chekists' basic task is to render harmless imperialism's hostile designs against the USSR and its intelligence-gathering and subversive actions. What forms and methods does our class adversary use?

[Answer] We clearly realize that imperialism's aggressive circles have not renounced their intention to turn history back, achieve military superiority over the USSR and, in the final analysis, liquidate socialism as a social system. They devote a considerable place in the realization of their designs to the special services and foreign anti-Soviet organizations. In the United States and other capitalist countries the funds allocated for their maintenance and supply have been steadily increasing.

According to some figures, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency now employs more than 20,000 people, and allocations for their maintenance have reached \$6 billion a year. An important role in the overall system of the U.S. intelligence community is assigned to the National Security Agency, whose annual budget reaches \$10-\$15 billion. This department employs a total of more than 120,000 people who serve about 2,000 radio-electronic intelligence stations scattered throughout the whole world.

The special services of other NATO countries work in close cooperation with the American ones. The BND, the FRG intelligence service, whose staff numbers about 7,000 personnel, has become one of the block's largest detachments.

The numerous espionage services' designs are focused on state secrets concerning the USSR's defense and economic potential. Judging from the instructions and other documentary materials that have been in the possession of agents of these services exposed by the KGB, they also have the task of trying to obtain closed information concerning industrial and agricultural production, natural resources, science, management, finances, material and technical supply, and practical measures for implementing the program for the USSR's socioeconomic development. In particular, one CIA document requires that its agents provide a precise evaluation of the state of studies being done at the USSR's academic institutes and attempt to obtain information concerning the achievements of Soviet basic research.

Modern scientific and technical advances are actively used for the purposes of espionage: from the wide use of electronic and radar intelligence-gathering devices from bases located in capitalist states adjoining the USSR, as well as space complexes, intelligence-gathering ships and airplanes, to small electronic instruments that are secretly brought into our country and set up in camouflaged form near important enterprises, on telephone lines, etc.

Subversive activities are planned on a substantial scale along various channels. Abroad, for example, there are fairly frequent provocational approaches to Soviet citizens and attempts to draw them into unseemly actions and, following that, to blackmail them, exert moral and psychological pressure on them and threaten them directly.

[Question] There are cases in which individual citizens embark on the course of treason, betrayal of Homeland and the inflicting of economic damage. What can you say about this matter?

[Answer] Unfortunately, they happen. I shall cite the following example: State security agencies recently exposed a certain Adolf Georgiyevich Tolkachev. Before his arrest he worked as a leading designer in a radio-industry research institute. He was considered a good specialist and had every opportunity for a full-fledged, active life. Nonetheless, Tolkachev turned out to be a traitor who sold state secrets to American intelligence. In June 1986 Soviet legal justice sentenced him to the extreme measure of punishment--death by firing squad--for espionage. The sentence has been carried out. That's the conclusion.

Agents of American intelligence Suslov, Pavlov, Petrov and a number of others whose espionage activities have already been reported, have been exposed and held criminally accountable.

In recent times a number of serious crimes in the area of foreign economic activity have also been uncovered. Their essence: certain officials, taking advantage of their office, have provided foreign firms with closed information in return for bribes, which has resulted in material and political damage to our country. Thus, last December the Moscow City Court sentenced Ivanovskiy, a former engineer at a research institute of the USSR Ministry of the Aviation Industry, to 12 years' deprivation of freedom for such a crime.

We analyze the causes and circumstances of the commission of such serious crimes thoroughly and in depth. What leads certain citizens to fall? Wherein lie the weaknesses in the upbringing of people who have grown up in the Soviet environment, been educated in our schools and institutes, and work in labor collectives? One can give an oversimplified answer to these questions: it is said that every family has its freak. But the extreme gravity of what has been done demands a thorough approach, and it provides grounds for saying that the reasons for such crimes are connected with the deformation and destruction of these people's ideological and moral foundations, and with their development of exaggerated claims to status that distort their criteria of behavior and self-estimation of their own person. Our adversary's special services seek such individuals, identify them and closely study their base inclinations, trying to attract them and prompt them to take depraved steps. The people whose criminal actions were disclosed by state security agencies over the past several years had much in common: spiritual vacuousness, excessively developed egoism, concern only with their personal advantage, and a greedy desire for enrichment.

The exposed criminals have received harsh punishment in accordance with the law. However, the discussion should be continued along the lines that the crime might not have occurred or, at least, the damage to the USSR's state interests might have been less, if substantive upbringing work had been carried out in the organizations where they worked and a thoroughly strict approach had been taken to observance of established regulations for maintaining secrecy. Unfortunately, impermissible cases of bragging and the taking of a careless attitude toward secrets on the part of officials still occur in our country.

[Question] One of the main forms of subversive activity against the USSR in today's conditions is ideological subversion. What are its content and means of penetrating into our society?

[Answer] Indeed, ideological subversion has become an inseparable component of the policy of the leading imperialist countries. Substantial forces are committed to the ideological and political subversion of Soviet society. Various so-called "centers" and anti-Soviet emigrant and religious organizations have been put together and operate under the aegis of state agencies and the special services, and a turbid stream of anti-Sovietism pours forth from the mass news media.

Here is a specific example. One of the chief roles in carrying out ideological subversion against the USSR is assigned to Radio Liberty/ Radio Free Europe, whose stations broadcast to the USSR a total of nearly 500 hours a week. They have 46 transmitters and a staff numbering more than 1,800 persons at their disposal. This year the radio stations' budget will exceed \$125 million dollars.

Our class adversary has long tried to foist off bourgeois stereotypes of the understanding of freedom, democracy and culture on Soviet people, denigrate our socialist ideals, or at least "correct" something in their interpretation, and belittle our moral values.

At the present time the CPSU's course of accelerating socioeconomic development has become an object of profound uneasiness among reactionary circles in the West. This has brought forth a substantial intensification of the efforts of the instigators of subversive actions to discredit our party decisions, and an endeavor to distort the revolutionary nature of restructuring.

The USSR's peace initiatives in the international arena, the decisive steps to democratize our society and broadly involve the working people in the management of production, the open discussion of statewide problems, the submission to the open court of public opinion what are sometimes even the severe ailments of collectives and individuals, and other fresh currents of restructuring--all this aguments our strength and, at the same time, deprives our foes abroad of their hackneyed "arguments" and causes a certain confusion in their selection of methods for their next ideological actions. But the forms of ideological subversion frequently remain the same--the secret sending of subversive literature and devices for duplicating it, and the search for hostilely disposed elements who are ready to serve anti-Sovietism for pay.

In a number of cases the criminal actions of certain persons who have embarked on the path of cooperation with such foreign centers as the NTS and Ukrainian nationalist organizations have been uncovered. These persons have received due punishment for their specific, criminally punishable deeds, although some people in the West and quite often they themselves would like to portray them as "dissidents" and innocent victims.

[Question] What place does upbringing and preventive work aimed at protecting a person from dangerous and illegal actions occupy in the work of the state security agencies? What is the role of labor collectives along these lines? How do the Chekists cooperate with public organizations?

[Answer] To fight for every Soviet person when he has stumbled and help him take his place in the same ranks with all people, explain the primary sources of political errors and the interconnection among the interests of individuals, Soviet society and the reliable guarantee of our country's state security--all this is a priority in the work of KGB agencies. It is perfectly clear that it is much more important to prevent a crime and save a person from criminal punishment than to allow his life to be ruined.

The policy of exposing subversive actions as soon as possible and preventing their negative consequences is in complete agreement with party policy. This is our contribution to the common goal of forming the new man. Various kinds of corrective work is being carried out in strict accordance with the observation of all forms of socialist legality, but without any kind of infringement on the rights or the best interests of citizens. The basic method is to educate a person about the inadmissibilities of anti-social actions.

Under the guidance of party organizations, multifaceted work is done in collectives to inculcate political vigilance, measures are implemented to protect state and military secrets, and the constitutional duty of every person to strengthen the country's security is carried out in practice.

Chekists are active participants in this work. Conversations with people, the presentation of lectures and reports, the organization of photo exhibits on the subversive activities of hostile special services, sponsorship ties with enterprises, institutions and educational institutions, and other forms serve the common cause. This is the practical implementation of Lenin's principle of connection with the masses and reliance on the masses of working people. In the spirit of glorious Chekist traditions, we maintain our attention toward children who are brought up in children's homes. For example, at the initiative and with the most active participation of subdivisions of the central KGB apparatus, in 1986 a complex of new buildings was built for the Molodaya Gvardiya suburban Moscow children's home.

Soviet people, in turn, help the Chekist agencies uncover the criminal intrigues of espionage, sabotage, smuggling, anti-Soviet actions, etc.

[Question] The USSR's state border stretches out over more than 60,000 km over land and sea. A few words about the difficult and selfless service of our glorious border guards.

[Answer] Respect and sympathy for the border service can already be heard in your question. Indeed, the soldiers in the green service caps perform an honorable but difficult duty in protecting the USSR's state border. When the border commanders report, "No incidents on the border," behind that lies the vigilant and intense labor of many thousands of officers and enlisted men at outposts, on oceangoing ships and cutters, in guard towers, and in planes and helicopters. Border service is associated, as is known, with constant danger and risk. For success in the most unexpected situations, the border guard needs all the qualities that make up the moral foundation of any heroic exploit. And there is always a place for one on the border. The number of attempts at penetration by agents and ideological penetration of our country on land is still not declining. On the sea dozens of vessels guilty of violations are detained every year. At the present time the maritime border guard are performing difficult tasks to protect the USSR's 200-mile economic zone. The recent skilled actions of officers S. Redko and A. Syachin, sergeants S. Asfandiyarov and A. Parshin, privates V. Anikin and V. Yarkov, and many others serve as a worthy example. The tragic events connected with the loss of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov were a harsh test of the border guards' training and vigilance. At the time it was duty officers at the coastal radar station who were the first to discover the ships' collision, promptly reporting the incident to their commanders. The border-guard cutters under the command of warrant officers A. Gusev and Ye. Terekhov, which were in the Novorossiysk port, put to sea in a matter of minutes, substantially surpassing all standards of battle-readiness, and were among the first rescuers of the drowning people. 16 young seaman on two small cutters saved 234 people. Of course, this was an exceptional case. But in all other circumstances, as well, Soviet people can always count on our soldiers' help. This is the unshakeable law of the border service!

In 1986 more than 200 violators of the state border were detained at Soviet border crossings. Hundreds of attempts to get into our country using falsely assumed or forged documents were stopped short, and terrorists were discovered. In conjunction with the customs service, many millions of rubles'

worth of smuggled goods were detained. The border guards confiscated hundreds of thousands examples of ideological poison.

[Question] What is the character of the present-day Chekist? Who becomes Chekists?

[Answer] The present-day requirements for personnel set forth by the party at the Central Committee's January Plenum pertain fully to Soviet Chekists, as well. At the same time, one must take into account the special nature of their work, which follows from the many factors of intense struggle with imperialist special services and foreign anti-Sovieteers.

The Chekist is first and foremost a political fighter of the party, and he is required to instill in himself party spirit in the loftiest sense of that word and to know how to evaluate the changes that are taking place in our country from a class standpoint. He should possess an ability to defend his views in word and deed and be prepared to give his every effort and, if necessary, his life to the cause of defending the Fatherland.

The Chekist's work is highly professional. It encompasses the most diverse aspects of labor activity and requires knowledge from the sphere of the humanities and social sciences, the technical and natural sciences, and others. Therefore, constant studying is an invariable duty in any post and at any rank.

The requirements for the character of the Soviet Chekist are, unquestionably, absolutely remote from any sort of superman traits. Any Soviet person who has been brought up according to the principles of the socialist way of life, patriotism and love for the Homeland can be a Chekist.

Lenin's requirements regarding the selection and assignment of officers are fundamental in the personnel practice of state security agencies. Representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, and party, soviet and Komsomol officials come here to serve. In short, the Chekist is a person of the people who is vitally linked with Soviet people's life.

In carrying out the directives of the 27th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee's January Plenum, the state security agencies are also restructuring their ranks and directing officers efforts toward the successful accomplishment of the tasks facing them in our important time of revolutionary changes.

8756

CSO: 1800/623

WEEKLY DISPUTES VOA REPORT ON PERSECUTION OF 2 DISSIDENTS

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS No 20 in English 17 May 87 p 5

[Article by Yuri Bandura]

[Text]

FOLLOWING the visit last month to the Soviet Union by the US Congress delegation, the Voice of America recently reported that one of the issues discussed was that of the prisoners of conscience in Soviet forced labour camps, who were not guilty of any violent crime but who only attempted to express their ideas or adhere to their religion. According to V.O.A., Balys Gajauskas, 61, spent 35 years in prison for translating literature about freedom into his native Lithuanian language, and Petrus Ruban is serving a third term for carving the Statue of Liberty in wood.

It is in this manner, the Voice of America continued, that the Soviet Union has made its bad name, at any rate, in the eyes of the Reagan administration, whose point of view was officially expressed in the V.O.A. commentary.

Indeed, 35 years in jail for translating literature about freedom into one's native language, and three terms of penal servitude for creating a wooden replica of the Statue of Liberty is too much. One can't help feeling for the White House's indignation. One can't help sympathizing with the administration, which has to deal with such a ruthless and inhuman regime in matters ranging from human rights to space weapons.

Yet it is not Washington but Moscow which needs all the sympathy, because it is Moscow that has to deal with a regime unscrupulously distorting facts or, to put it mildly, trustfully relying for its "viewpoints" on whatever misinformation it might be served.

Balys Gajauskas, the freedom-loving translator, had his "rights" violated for the first time almost 40 years back. For an armed group robbery of a snack bar in Sakalo Street, Klaipeda, and for the murder in Siauliai of Antanas Mikalkinas, who had recognized the bandit and tried to detain him (incidentally, the other

Lithuanian who wanted to help Mikalkinas was heavily wounded by the "translator"). Balys Gajauskas was sentenced to 25 years in jail. Released in 1973, he soon got together another criminal group of four and in 1977 was sentenced to 10 years. Altogether, he has served 35 years in jail. Given such intense activities as "freedom fighter", one can only wonder when and how he managed to do his translations.

Petrus Ruban, the artful wood carver with a predilection for North American motifs, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for attempted murder in 1959, at the age of 19. Then followed further sentences for illegal acquisition and storage of firearms, ammunition and explosives, for misappropriation of state property, and so on.

Thus, both of them are unquestionably "prisoners of conscience not guilty of any violent crimes, who only tried to express their ideas or adhere to their religion". There can be no question about their status for the White House and the esteemed Congressmen, who fail to understand why the Soviet side is so adamant on the issue of their "human rights".

It is most regrettable that we have not yet managed to eradicate criminal offences in this country. How can we hope to achieve understanding with the United States if all our efforts at normalizing our relations are going to be reciprocated with more references to cases like those of Gajauskas and Ruban?

There seems to be only one way out left for us: to abolish our Criminal Code and cede the right to decide who is to be punished in this country, how and for what offences to Washington, so that they can pick and choose "freedom fighters" as they please. Anyway, they seem to have convinced themselves long ago on the banks of the Potomac River that the authority of supreme justice rests solely with the United States.

/9274

CSO: 1812/236

DECREE REVOKING RATUSHINSKAYA'S CITIZENSHIP PUBLISHED

[Editorial report] Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR in Russian No 20 (20 May 1987) carries on page 316 a 50-word decree revoking the Soviet citizenship of Irina Ratushinskaya and her husband, Igor Gerashchenko. Their citizenship was revoked for "actions denigrating the high calling of a citizen of the USSR and causing damage to the prestige of the Soviet Union."

The decree is dated 14 May 1987 and is signed by A. Gromyko and T. Menteshashvili.

/9274

CSO: 1800/713

RSFSR PROCURATOR SPEAKS ON STRUGGLE AGAINST CRIME

1D090608 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1440 GMT on 8 June carries an 18-minute program entitled "Man and Law" consisting of a recording of the proceedings of a meeting held by Sergey Andreyevich Yemelyanov, RSFSR procurator, with workers of the Moscow tire works as part of a campaign to publicize the procuracy's activities.

Yemelyanov speaks of restructuring in the work of the procuracy. More emphasis is to be placed on individual ministries and departments ensuring that the law is upheld in their spheres of authority. This has already led to a number of prosecutions in a meat combine and other enterprises in Volgograd where cases of bribery and theft of state property were identified.

The RSFSR procurator mentions last year's collision involving the ships "Admiral Nakhimov" and "Petr Vasev," which he investigated. He continues:

"Twelve days after those events that took place at Novorossiysk, another incident occurred involving the MV "Sergey Kuchkin" with around 300 passengers on board. The navigator wasn't sober. A man who had just come out of naval school was the helm. I must say that it was through fortunate coincidence that it ended without loss of human life, although a collision took place. I must also report that criminal proceedings were undertaken against the navigator. The loss we have sustained as a result of the slackness and lack of discipline is extremely great."

Yemelyanov goes on to speak of the struggle against crime:

"I would like to report to you today that, according to last year's results, the number of all crimes has fallen in the republic as a whole by 5.5 percent, while the number of serious crimes has fallen by 16 percent. It's true that more thefts, almost 56 percent more, were registered last year which involved misappropriation, embezzlement, and misuse. More bribe-takers, 11 percent more, were identified and brought before court. We are of course pleased that somewhat smaller number of juveniles appeared in court last year."

Yemelyanov says there is official concern about cases of wrongful prosecution and the matter is being taken strictly in hand; where legal officers have infringed regulations they may be subject to dismissal. He answers a question on the problem of unearned income in Moscow and other legal matters concerning life in the capital:

"Will a law be adopted on the struggle against prostitution? I would like to answer this question briefly. A decree was signed today in accordance with which a fine has been established of up to R100 which will be imposed on those who are practising prostitution for the first time by administrative commissions at rayispolkoms and city soviets of people's deputies. If that person is detained a second time in the course of a year, after having been booked, a fine of up to R200 will be imposed upon that person. The question was discussed of whether or not this should be a criminal offense because, as you will recall, this question was asked in the press. During the discussion we came to the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds to make such behavior a criminal offense. It must be said it is not very widespread. It takes place in such places as Moscow, Leningrad, and in certain port cities, that is, in very limited areas. I would like to say openly that many people have formed the impression that many women, tens of thousands, engage in this. This is not true.

"And the last question: Tell us about the budyery. Well, to tell the truth, I wouldn't single out the budyery when talking about this problem. In principle, there is a problem within the framework of preventing infringements of the law by juveniles, their clashes between groups. We have come across them in the city of Leningrad, in Gorkiy Oblast, in Orenburg Oblast, and in certain other places. As for the budyery. To tell you the truth, this problem has been exaggerated to a significant extent. Of course, there are incidents when groups of young men arrive in, let us say, in Moscow and in other cities, and these regional clashes arise with groups of other young people. There have been fights sometimes. But I would like to say again that there hasn't been the mass phenomenon which could be identified in other territories where these group skirmishes take place among young people."

/12232

CSO: 1800/686

UKSSR LAW OFFICIAL CRITICIZES WORK OF LOCAL PROCURACIES

Kiev POD ZNAMENI LENINIZMA in Russian No 3, Feb 87 (signed to press 28 Jan 87)
pp 15-19

[Article by P. Osipenko, Ukrainian SSR Procurator, under the rubric "Implement the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress!": "Guarding Legality"]

[Text] The second year of the 12th Five-Year Plan is picking up a high work speed. Soviet people are working hard to fulfill the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and striving to mark the prominent date of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new accomplishments in all sectors of communist construction.

Implementation of the party's policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is inseparable from the further strengthening of socialist legality as an inseparable part of our democracy, enhancing the protection of individual rights, and inculcating a spirit of respect for the law in Soviet people.

Back on the first anniversary of Great October V. I. Lenin pointed out that it is necessary to religiously observe the Soviet regime's laws and instructions, and for everyone to monitor their fulfillment. And our party and state consistently implement Lenin's precept and work to see that respect for the law is a profound personal conviction of every Soviet person and that all state agencies and public organizations rely on the norms of law in their activities.

As noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, considerable work on strengthening the system of legal justice in all spheres of society's life has been carried out in recent times. But efforts in this area, the congress pointed out, can in no way be relaxed. The quality of Soviet laws needs to be even further improved. Our legislation is called on to even more actively help to introduce economic management methods, effectively monitor the measure of labor and measure of consumption, and implement the principles of social justice. The democratic principles of legal justice and the equality of citizens before the law, and other guarantees that ensure protection of the interests of the state and of every citizen should, the party emphasizes, be observed in the strictest fashion.

Standing guard over these interests is the primary duty of law-enforcement agencies, especially procuracy agencies, which are assigned, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, supreme supervision over the precise and uniform execution of laws.

In discussion of the report of the USSR Procurator General at the third session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet, it was noted that procuracy agencies, carrying out the party's directives, have been improving their work and endeavoring to enhance the effectiveness of supervision and make better use of the powers granted them in order to prevent lawbreaking. At the same time, the USSR Supreme Soviet demanded that procuracy agencies act more persistently and resolutely to further strengthen legality and the legal justice system, and it pointed out the need to devote special attention to the most important current issues of ensuring legality and preventing lawbreaking and crime.

This demand was sounded with new force in the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Further Strengthening Socialist Legality and the Legal Justice System and Enhancing the Protection of Citizens' Rights and Legitimate Interests." It sets the task of broadly launching and consistently and purposefully carrying out work to ensure the strict observance of socialist legality and citizens' rights, and to develop in them a profound understanding of the unity of rights and duties and respect for Soviet laws and the rules of the socialist community.

The restructuring that is being carried out in the republic procuracy agencies is dedicated to the accomplishment of these tasks. It involves a search for new forms and methods of work, the surmounting of inertia, a resolute eradication of formalism, and the enhancement of the preventive role of procurator's supervision.

Checkups that were recently carried out in a number of oblasts, and the discussion at a session of the collegium of the UkSSR Procuracy of the reports of procurators in Rovno and Poltava oblasts and the city of Krivoy Rog showed that certain city and rayon procuracies are still working in the old way, covering up violations and not always striving to achieve their actual elimination, and in a number of cases they have shown indulgence in the fight against crime. The executives of many oblast procuracies continue to get carried away with holding meetings and conferences but do a poor job of monitoring the implementation of decisions that have been taken. They do not always critically evaluate the results of measures that are carried out and the state of affairs in individual procuracies, and they do not provide prompt assistance to procurators in cities and rayons where an unfavorable situation has been noted. The collegium defined and is implementing specific measures to eliminate shortcomings. Greater demands are being made of oblast procurators and their deputies and of the administrations and departments of the UkSSR Procuracy's apparatus.

Special emphasis was placed on the impermissibility of the slightest violations of legality in the work of law-enforcement agencies, especially the procuracy agencies. Unfortunately, individual cases of violations of legality in the investigation of criminal cases and of the inattentive examination of complaints have recently been uncovered in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk and

Kirovgrad oblasts and a number of others. The guilty parties have been punished, in some cases by removal from their posts. Strict disciplinary penalties have been imposed on a number of employees.

The need to fully exclude violations of legality from the practice of the law-enforcement agencies was discussed at a scientific and practical conference of executive officials of the procuracy agencies' investigative apparatuses that was held last December. Participants in it examined ways to enhance the effectiveness of procurator's supervision of the strict observance of legality in the investigation of crimes and in detentions, arrests and the lodging of criminal charges against citizens. We are counting on the fact that the conference's recommendations will become a reliable support in the practical work of the republic procuracy agencies in implementing corresponding requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Strengthening Socialist Legality and the Legal Justice System and Enhancing the Protection of Citizens' Rights and Legitimate Interests."

At the present time, when the influence of legal norms on the economy is noticeably increasing, one of the main areas of activity of procuracy agencies is the stepping up of procurator's supervision of the execution of laws on the protection of socialist property, and the struggle against embezzlement, bribery and nonlabor income. The number of procurator's representations and protests has risen, and more officials have been warned about the impermissibility of violating the law. Procurators have been more resolute in seeking material penalties for persons, including executives, who are guilty of losses, mismanagement and wastefulness, and have been consistently following a line of putting a stop to the illegal actions of individual officials who attempt to make up for losses at the state's expense and free guilty persons from material liability.

In Sumy Oblast, for example, a meeting of authorized members of the Rodina Kolkhoz, Konotopsky Rayon, adopted an illegal decision to write off 4,300 rubles of indebtedness for the death of livestock as farm losses. And this was despite the fact that this sum was subject to recovery from individual kolkhoz members in accordance with a court sentence. The procurator protested this decision, and it was rescinded.

A checkup in the system of the Crimean Oblast Agroindustrial Association disclosed multiple cases of mismanagement in the utilization of farm machinery. In Sovetskiy Rayon alone it was necessary, on the basis of the procurator's demand to sovkhoz executives and kolkhoz boards, to revoke illegal documents regarding the writing off of 16,000 rubles' worth of machinery. In the course of checkups, 200 units of machinery and equipment worth more than 37,000 rubles was placed back on books throughout the oblast as a whole.

Obviously, there is no need to argue that violations of legality and state discipline in economic activity lead to substantial material losses, have an extremely negative affect on the principles of planning in our economy, complicate record keeping, disorient management agencies, corrupt personnel, and frequently grow into severe crimes--embezzlement, bribery, etc. However, intolerance toward such violations has not yet become the norm of conduct

everywhere, and not all ministries and departments and their subdivisions have become actively involved in the struggle to establish order in production.

Take, for example, report padding in state reporting on plan fulfillment. It is known what a tremendous economic and moral damage it causes, yet a reliable barrier against it has not yet, by any means, been erected everywhere. Thus, recently cases of report padding were uncovered at certain enterprises in the systems of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of the Food Industry and certain other republic ministries. The guilty parties were duly punished. And there will be no indulgences in the campaign against this antistate practice. Embellishment and deception, as M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has said, should be burned out of our socialist family and out of our socialist community with a hot iron.

One important task of the procuracy agencies is to try to have law-enforcement activity contribute to a sharp improvement in product quality. After all, poor quality and poor, unconscientious work are the most dangerous form of squandering labor, resources and the entire people's property, and the production of defective goods is, as noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, an extremely grave crime against the state.

Therefore, we have launched purposeful work to make maximum use of the law's potential and the means of procurator's supervision to carry out the congress's directives in this area, which were spelled out concretely in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decree "On Measures for Radically Improving Product Quality." This work is oriented toward the labor collective, toward instilling an intolerance for those who produce shoddy goods, and towards providing legal assistance in the campaign for high product quality through the working people's own efforts.

In speaking of the observance of legality in the sphere of economic activity, especially in the protection of socialist property, I would like to call attention to two factors that, as procuracy and investigative practice demonstrates, contribute in many cases to various sorts of violations, abuses, and the squandering and theft of the people's property.

First of all, there is the low level of intradepartmental control. We can no longer tolerate a situation in which many enterprises' financial and economic performance goes for a long time without being audited. Frequently auditing positions are not fully staffed. And in many cases the quality of audits is still poor, and therefore violations are not promptly discovered.

Second, the prevention of infringements on socialist property is bound up in the closest way with the personnel problem. It is very important for executives to show the proper exactingness in the selection of people for positions connected with the safeguarding of state and public property. However, we frequently encounter cases in which material assets are entrusted to persons who have previously manifested dishonesty and been guilty of embezzlement, misappropriation and squandering. This generally has serious negative consequences.

It is also necessary to call attention to the following circumstance. Any procurator's checkup shows that behind every case of the violation of legal norms, disorganization and negligence stand specific people who by virtue of their official duties should prevent and stop such cases. And the strengthening of state discipline and strengthening of legality should begin first of all with the self-discipline of officials, of those in whom high trust is placed and who are endowed with great authority.

We conducted a checkup in the UkSSR Ministry of Motor Transport. In the course of the checkup serious violations of laws on the protection of socialist property and cases of mismanagement, report padding, etc. were uncovered at the ministry's enterprises. The question was put to the minister not only of eliminating violations and their causes but also of punishing a number of directors of oblast motor transport administrations and chiefs of the ministry's oversight and auditing and legal departments. This was done. The republic procuracy issued a warning concerning the impermissibility of violating the law to the deputy minister in charge of this sector of work. Incidentally, I should note that the new form of procurator's response that was instituted by the USSR Law on the Procuracy--warning concerning the impermissibility of violating the law--has proved to be an effective preventive measure, and we shall use it widely.

As is known, in order to eradicate many negative phenomena in the socioeconomic sphere and ensure the distribution of benefits in accordance with the basic principle of socialism, the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted decisions on enhancing the campaign against nonlabor income. These decisions envisage a strengthening of criminal and administrative sanctions and of other measures of influencing persons who acquire nonlabor income.

Both the procuracy and other law-enforcement agencies have stepped up their work to put a stop to various sorts of violations connected with the acquisition of nonlabor income. Thus, the press has already reported that the investigative branch of the republic procuracy recently investigated a number of criminal cases involving persons who headed so-called contract-worker brigades (brigady snabashnikov) that had concluded contracts for construction with certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Vinnitsa, Zhitomir, Zaporozhye, Kirovgrad, Poltava and Chernigov oblasts and had engaged in the theft of money. The guilty persons were sentenced to various terms of deprivation of freedom. Criminal charges were also brought against the officials who had contributed to these brigades' illegal activities, become accomplices in theft and taken bribes.

One of the procuracy's primary functions is the protection of citizens' constitutional rights, including their labor and housing rights, and supervision of the execution of laws on the protection of motherhood and childhood, on benefits to disabled veterans and other veterans of the Great Patriotic War, etc.

In this connection, work with complaints, petitions and working people's letters received by procuracy agencies is of special importance. We are constantly improving this work and endeavoring to see to it not only that

exhaustive measures are taken with respect to every such appeal, but that the causes that give rise to complaints are eliminated. At the same time, we are directing procurators to wage an implacable fight against those who, in pursuit of base and selfish aims, try to defame and slander honest people.

An extremely important issue in the strengthening of legality, and one which is at the center of the procuracy's attention, is that of fighting crime and ensuring the proper public order in cities and other communities.

The constant improvement of people's material living conditions and raising of their cultural level and social consciousness are creating favorable conditions for accomplishing these tasks. Recently the number of serious crimes has been dropping in the republic, and attacks on citizens' life and health have been steadily decreasing. There are thousands of communities where crimes are not committed at all.

At the same time, in a number of rayons and, especially, large cities, there has not yet been a noticeable and, most importantly, consistent reduction of criminal manifestations and other lawbreaking. One reason for this is shortcomings in the coordination of efforts and in cooperation among law-enforcement agencies in stopping and preventing crime.

Life has shown what a significant influence on crime reduction has been exerted by the measures aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism that were adopted at the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee. But the fight against this social evil must be waged even more vigorously and implacably. Therefore, we are requiring that procurators enhance supervision aimed at ensuring that all agencies and officials who are called on to monitor work on eradicating drunkenness make full use of the authority granted them by law. The most serious attention should also be given to the fight against drug addiction.

Ensuring the precise observance of legislation that regulates the rights and duties of minors is an important current issue. Lawbreaking among teenagers arouses concern. And the procuracy will constantly enhance supervision of the execution of laws by institutions and organizations responsible for the upbringing of children and teenagers. This pertains first of all to agencies of public and vocational-technical education and to the inspectorates and commissions for cases involving minors.

In all the work of the procuracy, like other law-enforcement agencies, the key question is prevention. Preventing a crime or violation of law is the main goal of the procuracy agencies' work to strengthen legality. And no matter what aspect of procurator's and investigative work we look at, they all have a clearly expressed preventive character. Every checkup and every investigation have serious preventive significance, and their results are widely used for eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to violations of legality.

Proceeding from this premise, the procuracy agencies systematically inform party, soviet and economic-management agencies of the state of affairs in the area of legality and legal justice. The combination of their organizational

and training work with the measures that the procuracy takes contributes to the further strengthening of legality and state discipline and to the fastest possible elimination of the causes of identified violations.

Legal propaganda is also of great importance. In giving lectures and reports and utilizing the press, radio and television, the procurators and investigators help citizens clarify the meaning and requirements of the law and recognize the inseparability of rights and duties. And the higher the level of citizens' legal awareness and the better informed they are about the law, the more favorable conditions are created for strengthening legality. But legal propaganda, naturally, should constantly rely on the prestigious example of an aggressive and implacable struggle against any and all violations of legality and legal justice.

Practice confirms that greater results in work are achieved by procurators who have established close contacts with labor collectives and rely on the force of public opinion. Therefore, procurators face the task of steadily strengthening their ties with labor and educational collectives and providing them more widely with the necessary legal assistance.

The successful work of law-enforcement agencies, including the procuracy, is inconceivable without the people's support. In order to count on such support, we will work even more persistently to achieve the strengthening of socialist legality and legal justice everywhere, and to ensure the reliable protection of citizens' constitutional rights and legitimate interests and the strict observance of the principles of social justice.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

DRUG ABUSE CALLED SERIOUS PROBLEM IN PRIMORSKIY KRAY

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST in Russian No 4, Apr 87 [signed to press 25 Mar 87] pp 21-22

[Article by G. Likhachev, Primorskiy Kray procurator: "Drug Abuse: The Problems and the Search for a Solution"]

[Text] In Primorskiy Kray, drug abuse has created a very urgent situation. Ten years ago, only a few drug-related crimes were reported, but last year, one in almost 11 crimes was related to drugs. Many thefts and assaults, often aggravated assaults, are tied to drug abuse. The young are increasingly being drawn into the orbit of this antisocial phenomenon and attempts are being made to organize dens for narcotics consumption.

What helps create this?

One reason, I think, is that nothing has been done in the kray to destroy wild South Manchurian hemp, the main raw material. In addition, it has been thought until recently that the task of fighting drug abuse involves only law enforcement and health care authorities. Local soviet ispolkoms, agricultural authorities, and working collectives stayed on the sidelines, remained passive observers.

The efforts by law enforcement authorities were not particularly decisive or well-coordinated either. The mass media has not been used to combat drug abuse; the dissemination of information about harmful effects of narcotics has been poorly organized. There have been other serious mistakes and miscalculations.

This is why early last year we tried to make the fight against drug abuse more systematic and to use every means to achieve, above all, a change in its organizational structure. The procurator's office, the militia, and the courts first came together to share their experience and then conducted a joint conference to which they invited high officials responsible for agriculture, health care agencies, general and vocational schools, the military procurator's office of the Pacific Fleet, and the procurator's offices of transportation ministries. The conference approved the general working program for 1986-1987, and drafted a letter to local agencies containing a set of specific measures and guidelines.

Coordinated efforts consisted of the following:

First, local soviet ispolkoms had to be alerted to this problem and agricultural authorities had to be ordered to destroy all hemp.

Second, all channels available to health care authorities and vocational, general, and other educational institutions were to be used to identify persons using narcotics and to conduct with them preventive work.

Third, persons who produce, store, and distribute narcotics had to be identified and prosecuted according to the law.

Fourth, the mass media had to be used to conduct widespread educational campaign to inform the public about harmful effects of drug abuse and the need to combat it decisively.

The CPSU kraykom was informed by the kray procurator's office about the proposed coordinated efforts. The kray soviet ispolkom, acting on our recommendation, passed a resolution which, along with directing the kray's agricultural authorities to destroy wild Manchurian hemp, set up the Kray Coordinating Council Against Drug Abuse comprised of high officials from all organizations involved in solving the problem. Similar councils were formed at all local ispolkoms.

First of all, these organizational measures allowed the work of destroying the hemp to begin. Unfortunately, this important task was not always carried out conscientiously. The Agroprom, for instance, fulfilled the letter, not the spirit, of the order, and reports it provided were often exaggerated. Not all ispolkoms, especially village and settlement soviet ispolkoms, as well as some farm officials, felt full responsibility for the outcome of their efforts. And local procurator did not demand that the laws meant to prevent and eradicate this evil be properly carried out.

To investigate the situation, the CPSU kraykom's Administrative Organs Department chief and I went on a fact finding mission to one rayon. Rayon officials there assured us that hemp had been destroyed almost completely. Indeed, at locations offering easy access to machinery, it had been treated with herbicides and had wilted. But as soon as we reached remote villages, we saw untouched thickets. Rayon leaders had to answer before the kraykom party secretariat for poorly organizing the efforts to destroy hemp.

A number of law enforcement officials were summoned to report on the progress of their work against drug abuse by the coordinating conference, and some procurators by the kray procuracy collegium.

The RSFSR Criminal Code contains no law to punish the failure to destroy narcotic cultures, in particular South Manchurian hemp, that grows in the wild. Yet, it is the main raw material for drug production. There should be, I think, a special type of administrative transgression included in the law, the failure to destroy plants containing narcotic substances, specifying who can be held

responsible under it. For instance, officials could be held responsible for not destroying such plants on the land belonging to their enterprises, while private citizens, on their private plots.

The quick spread of drug abuse is disturbing. Last year, twice as many drug users were identified and registered as in the previous year. Almost one fourth of them were addicts. Now, identification and registration of drug users has become more orderly. This is mainly true about law enforcement agencies. Information sharing with health care authorities has also been better coordinated.

But registering drug users is only the beginning. It is extremely important to take timely and realistic medical measures. It is here that difficulties most often arise and shortcomings and mistakes are most frequent. No in-patient facilities exist for treating drug addiction. Even though krayispolkom resolutions repeatedly called for establishing an in-patient clinic, those resolutions remained strictly on paper. Addicts are being treated on an outpatient basis, and not even every rayon has such clinics. As a result, many addicts are left practically without medical care: the outpatient treatment as it exists today is not effective.

The kray had no work-therapy facility for drug addicts. The views on it were divided, and no decision to open it could be made for a long time. The procurator's office petitioned the kray CPSU committee, which lent support to our point of view. A resolution has been approved to create such a facility here in our kray.

Particularly disturbing is the spread of drug abuse among minors. (Every fourth registered drug user is a minor.) Moreover, data about drug use is not always reliable. In the general and vocational educational system, the desire to embellish the facts, to make the situation look more acceptable, is still strong.

The cooperation among the Minors Affairs Commissions, Minors Affairs Inspectorates, and general and vocational schools has been poorly organized. Last December, steps to remedy this situation were worked out at the coordinating conference of kray law enforcement agencies and then at the procurators' conference. The stress was put on preventive work with individuals.

The same shortcomings exist in treating adolescent addicts as in treating adults. The August 6, 1986 Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium orders the establishment of treatment and education facilities for drug addicts aged 16 and under. The kray passed a similar resolution and funds for the construction of such a facility are being budgeted.

We see the main contribution of law enforcement to combatting drug abuse in catching producers and dealers of narcotics. It is particularly important to conduct such a campaign during the hemp maturation season. To achieve this, main approaches to regions of hemp growth are blocked and the areas patrolled. Kray interior affairs authorities have set up several special groups working on location to identify and arrest persons who arrive to harvest hemp. The assistance of citizens' groups and transportation authorities has been enlisted. The transit militia has stepped up patrols at station and on trains.

The process of bringing charges against drug users in court has become more orderly and investigation deadlines are less frequently broken. But studies of such cases have found that law enforcement agencies, having failed to find the drug producer of the drug dealer, often close the case without bringing anyone in on such charges. Only the cases of those who were arrested in possession of narcotics are passed to the courts. Procurators tolerate this and the courts pay no attention to these shortcomings. As a result, many distributors of narcotics have been able to remain in the shadow. We are now trying to make sure that whenever the fact of the sale or production of drugs has been established but the perpetrators not found, a new criminal case be opened to find and prosecute them.

Law enforcement officials often write articles and appear on television, on the radio, at general and vocational schools, and at working collectives to promote the understanding of the problem and to inform the public about it. In December, 1986, a two-day seminar was conducted featuring Znanie Society lecturers and with the participation of law enforcement and health care officials, educators, and scientists.

Since today drug abuse remains one of the most serious of the kray's problems, the meeting of the kraykom party bureau once again considered this question in late 1986. The kray procurator's office also took part in the preparation for that meeting. The work of the party committee, the krayispolkom, the agroprom, and various agencies were honestly evaluated. A number of high officials were called to answer for their actions.

The work to eliminate drug abuse is at the center of attention of the procurator's office; we fully understand that on the solution of this problem depends the improvement of the overall situation in the kray.

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BELORUSSIAN MVD MINISTER ON COMBATING DRUG ABUSE

PM291035 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 87 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Following Our Report": "'A Week in Captain Afonin's Life'"]

[Text] "A Week in Captain Afonin's Life" was the title of our article about problems of the struggle against drug addiction among young people published on 14-15 February 1987.

The editorial office received a reply from Lieutenant General of the Internal Service V. Piskarev, Belorussian SSR minister of internal affairs.

Indeed, a predilection for drugs and psychotropic substances does develop among some young people and adolescents under the conditions of the consistent implementation of measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism and restrictions on the trade in alcoholic beverages and when leisure questions are not solved.

The questions of stepping up the struggle against drug addiction and abuse of hallucinatory substances were examined at a coordination conference of leaders of the republic's law enforcement organs attended by Komsomol and medical workers.

Proposals have been submitted to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium regarding the imposition of punishment for abuse of hallucinatory substances and the preparation and sale of drugs from poppies.

The article has been brought to the notice of all staffers dealing with the prevention of drug addiction.

Militia Captain Yu. Afonin, chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Gomel Oblast's Svetlogorsk Internal Affairs Department, and Militia Lieutenant V. Dikun, operations officer at the same department, have been awarded wrist watches in recognition of the initiative displayed by them in preventing and eradicating drug addiction.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CLEMENCY APPEAL DENIED, KIRGHIZ EMBEZZLERS EXECUTED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 3 Apr 87 p 3

[Article: "Sentence Carried Out"]

[Text] The Supreme Court of the Kirghiz SSR on 28 June 1984 sentenced former slaughterhouse holding facility head A. Bostanov and Toman Meat Combine cattle inspector D. Nogoybayev to death by firing squad. They had been found guilty of heading an organized group of embezzlers of socialist property, which misappropriated state monetary resources and cattle to the sum of more than 900,000 rubles, from 1978 through February 1982 (the complete circumstances of the crime were covered at length in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA for 1 July 1984).

The petition from the convicted for a pardon from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was denied. The sentence with regard to A. Bostanov and D. Nogoybayev was carried out.

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CSO: 1830/562

TUSSR: MEDICAL SERVICES UNDER FIRE IN OKTYABR RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by A. Akmyradov headlined "Truth Lost in the Fog, or the Work Style of the Turkmen CP Oktyabr Raykom" attacking almost every facet of the raykom's approach to its responsibilities. A striking example is its supervision of medical services: "There are few buildings set aside for medical services; responsible people in the rayon know well that the quality of medical services is low, and medical services provided for children are especially unsatisfactory." He points out further that "last year 52,000 people were examined at dispensaries. Not even one unhealthy person was detected. This formalism, or fraudulence, continues to persist. What can one do to medical workers who supply dispensary services only on paper, who give false information, and who are cheating the people and themselves?"

NARCOTICS ADDICTS AT TURKMEN DRUG CLINIC PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 March 1987 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by R. Bayramov on the work of the Mary Oblast narcotics treatment dispensary at the Soviet Tajikistan sovkhos in Bayramaly Rayon. His report comments that "there are also youths coming to withdraw from narcotics at the narcotics treatment department of the dispensary. This is certainly disturbing. But the truth is the truth. There are now more than 40 drug addicts at the dispensary and more than half of them are youths." In interviewing addicts on where they obtained the drugs, the reporter asked a herdsman: "Where did you buy drugs in the desert?" His answer: "If you have money, a supplier can always be found."

TUSSR: JUDGE CLAIMS FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS 'EVERYONE'S JOB'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by Sh. Piraazarov, judge at the Ashkhabad Rayon peoples' court, headlined "Drug Addiction A Bad Sickness" on three recent drug addicts who appeared before his court. In his introductory remarks he states that "it is a regrettable fact that there are especially many youths addicted to drugs." The three addicts (two Turkmen, one Russian) were given prison sentences of varying lengths; the longest

sentence--3 years--was given for possession of "more than 300 grams of koknar" [a form of raw opium]. The judge points out that "as we see, drug addiction removes man from the ranks of humankind. Thus, it is not only the job of law enforcement organs to fight drug addiction, it is everyone's job."

SHORTCOMINGS PERSIST IN TURKMEN SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 6 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial headlined "Let's Be Prepared for a Joyful October" criticizing the pace of the implementation of school reform. "The most basic shortcoming in educational work is in the slow implementation of school reform. Despite the almost 3 years since the passage of this important document, no basic change is felt in the republic's schools. Shortcomings persist in the students' grasp of program materials." The editorial adds that "studies conducted at some schools in Ashkhabad city, Mary Oblast, and evening schools in Kaka Rayon revealed that basic shortcomings are being permitted." Also, "it became clear from the investigations that there is negligence in providing transportation to students commuting from more than 3 kilometers away in Krasnovodsk and Tashauz Oblasts."

TURKMEN TEACHERS URGED TO STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE AMONG STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 1 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "Student Discipline" pointing out that "leaders and teachers at some general education schools feel that conducting educational work among students who chronically violate discipline is too much trouble and look for easier ways to do their job; namely, they transfer students who violate discipline to evening and professional-technical schools." The editorial claims that as a result of this policy "more than a hundred" students at a professional-technical school in Ashkhabad Oblast "have not attended class for a long time." Teachers are urged to "take all steps to end such unsatisfactory situations."

TEACHING TURKMEN IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 18 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Gozel Rakhmanova, director of the Turkmen language and literature faculty at the republic Advanced Teachers Training Institute, headlined "When Teaching the Turkmen Language." She stresses that "the basic goal of teaching Turkmen in Russian-language schools is teaching the students to read, write, translate, and express themselves in Turkmen. Thus, these lessons must be conducted only in Turkmen at these schools." Describing a recommended methodology in some detail, she notes that "in the course of a school year upper-class students must learn a minimum of 250-300 words."

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS DEMANDED FOR TURKMEN WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by L. Sosnova, senior reviewer at the Permanent Commissions Department of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, headlined "We Are at the Center of Attention" on the role of women in the economy. She points out that "sometimes, some Soviet and economic organs are not very concerned with establishing the necessary working conditions for women in work collectives. They do not see this job as a duty of state importance." Working conditions for the close to 2,000 women in the system of the TuSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are found to involve mostly manual labor, especially in Ashkhabad, Tashauz, and Chardzhou Oblasts. Many are also working night shifts. She adds that the TuSSR Supreme Soviet is taking steps to eliminate these shortcomings.

'HARMFUL REMNANTS OF PAST' AMONG WOMEN EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by N. Gurbanov on a Tejen Rayon women's conference; the article is headlined "Important Questions Are Examined." Noting the existence of "many problems yet to be solved," he claims that the "work and social activism of women is lower than expected. There are many obstacles in attracting them to work and guaranteeing them a job. A large number of women are not working in production." Another problem is that "there are many women unable to emerge from the influence of harmful remnants of the past. Negative facts like bride price, the practice of gaytarma, and underage marriage are still manifesting themselves."

STRONGER FIGHT AGAINST BRIDE PRICE DEMANDED IN TURKMENIA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 March 1987 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word article by I. Rozumbayev headlined "The Struggle Against Bride Price: From the General Party Meeting of Garabekevil Communists." Noting that the struggle against bride price in the rayon has been intensified, Tajmyrat Annamyradov, first secretary of the Garabekevil Raykom, said that "despite the struggle against harmful remnants of the past and bride price in the rayon, it has hardly yielded any results. The amount of money demanded for bride price has even increased." He added that "up to the present time, only lip service has been given to this struggle." It was also mentioned that arrangements for the payment of bride price are often made at Komsomol feasts.

TuSSR: WORK WITH URBAN TEENAGERS FAULTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 1 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Orazmedova, inspector in the educational affairs department of the TuSSR Ministry of Education, on arrangements made for organizing the activities of teenagers during the summer and other vacation periods; the article's title is "Educational Work in Residential Areas." She points out that "there are still basic shortcomings in work conducted with children in residential areas. One comes

across these shortcomings very often in the cities of Ashkhabad, Chardzhou, and Tashauz." She adds that "the material facilities of clubs established for teenagers in residential areas are poor." She also complains that there is no Ministry of Education work plan for supervising work with teenagers and urges that the ministry "take appropriate steps for improving the organization of teenagers' spare time in residential areas."

TuSSR: LEGAL PROPAGANDA FOR TEENAGERS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 22 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 900-word interview with Uzak Baynazarov, procurator of Tel'man Rayon, on stress being given to conducting legal propaganda among teenagers; the interview appears under the rubric "Man and Law." He points out that since the January 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee legal propaganda has improved in the rayon: a coordination and methodology council for legal propaganda was established under the leadership of the Turkmen CP raykom, the Bilim Society has increased its efforts to spread legal propaganda among teenagers, and four legal faculties are acting out of the rayon peoples' university. Nevertheless, he notes that "the level of legal knowledge among some segments of the population remains low." As a result, "instances when simple legal violations due to not knowing the demands of the law develop into criminality" occur often among teenagers who have dropped out of school. He adds, however, that "we rejoice in the fact that few crimes are being committed by the rayon's teenagers."

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CSO: 1835/416

UZBEK DRUG ADDICTS PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by R. Mamadiyev, deputy chairman of the Kashkadarya Oblast People's Court, and own correspondent M. Karomov entitled "Unthinking Step..." in which they profile five drug addicts who were brought to justice in the republic. Ravshan Jorayev had been convicted of hooliganism, but was given a suspended sentence due to his young age. This taught the 23-year old nothing. He began smoking hashish (nasha) and wandered around Karshi City without a job. One night, while high, he beat to death Karim Hakimov. When arrested, he had in his possession 4.5 grams of hashish (nasha). Jorayev was forced to answer before the court for his deeds. The fate of Bakhtiyor Murodov of Shakhrisabz was quite similar to Jorayev's. Born in 1959 he grew up on Kolkhoz imeni Engels and later spent three years in prison for hooliganism. His mother believed her son came out of prison a man and had done nothing wrong since. However, it was discovered that the jobless Murodov had illegal narcotic substances in his possession. His mother went to the rayon internal affairs department and pleaded with tears in her eyes: "Save me from this hooligan. This unruly child has extinguished my hopes and brought me sorrow instead of joy." he was punished by administrative organs for his actions. Garamurod Gurdov of Chandir Village in Bakhoristan Rayon has a beard white as snow, so it came as a shock to all to learn that he was a drug addict. He grew 625 square meters of poppies (koknar) in his courtyard, separated the juice from the poppies, and consumed it or gave it to others. His wife Ojaysulton Garamurodova also consumed this narcotic substance. V. Prokudin, a drug addict, was sentenced to two and a half years by the Karshi City People's Court under article 216 of the Uzbek SSR Criminal Code. O. Fedotov, a 22-year old thermal energy worker, was tried under article 216 by the Mubarak City People's Court for possession of opium (qoradori) in his home.

The authors state that most of those involved in drugs are young people. Yet, local komsomol organizations are not taking serious steps to prevent addiction to hashish (nasha) or to deal with individuals who use narcotics. They urge administrative organs to wage a serious fight against this disease.

DRUG DEALER ARRESTED IN BUKHARA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 200-word item by UzTAG correspondent A. Fozilov entitled "Speculator in Opium Arrested" in which he reports that S. Bahronov and N. Toshmurodov, employees of the police line department of the Bukhara 1 Railroad Station, spotted a suspicious passenger on the Andizhan-Dushanbe train and asked to see his papers. The passenger tried to flee, but they caught him and called crime investigators who opened the man's luggage in front of witnesses. Inside they found 12 kilograms of narcotic substances. The criminal Nekrasov had seven prior arrests, but had not learned his lesson and was intending to make money through the sale of narcotics.

TASKS OF UZBEK LEGAL SPECIALISTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Professor Doctor of Legal Sciences O. Eshonov, corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "The Legal Sciences and the Present" in which he discusses the tasks facing republic legal specialists in contributing to the restructuring of ideological work. One task for the legal sciences consists of analyzing the organization and structure of all layers of the state management system and determining ways to develop their legal rights and powers and the forms of their activities. Since the formation of the republic when there were 10 commissariats the size of government has grown by seven times, whereas the population has grown by only 4 times.

Eshonov states that legal specialists have ignored the study of the roots of phenomena alien to Soviet society. Republic party plenums have severely criticized violations of socialist laws and the stagnation that took place in the economy in the 1970s and 1980s. For long years, the errors and shortcomings permitted in the work of state organs were not revealed. As a result, abuse of position, bribery, false reporting, deception, theft of socialist property, ineconomy, self-interest, and the psychology of private-ownership, parasitism, hooliganism, and drunkenness became widespread. The indifference of law and order organs and former leaders of party and soviet organs led to an increase in crime. Various republic leaders who acted criminally or abused their positions went unpunished. Eshonov states: "The 'cotton affair' is a clear example of this. Former leaders of the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry were held accountable as the criminal organizers of this 'affair.' Criminality was deeply entrenched in all economic organizations and in the fields of trade, public dining, and consumer services. Health care, science, higher and secondary education organs were not untouched by it." Study of the conditions under which such violations of the law occur must become a central research orientation of the legal sciences. Specialists must also produce recommendations aimed at fighting these ills and create popular scientific works concerning court practices and the fight against unearned income.

Eshonov notes that legal specialists have not created special works on the spiritual and ethical problems in strengthening the Soviet family, nor have

they studied in any depth problems connected to the protection of civil rights and liberties. In 1985, 63 percent of those restored to their jobs in the republic said that they had been illegally fired. This is a measure of the seriousness of the problem of individual rights. Eshonov concludes that legal specialists must direct their energies toward developing socialist democracy, self-management by the people, and the state management apparatus; studying the causes of crime and legal problems connected with the economy, family, and labor; and producing effective measures to fight ills alien to the society.

UZBEK IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL REFORMS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent: OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 27 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Candidate of Philology and Teacher in the Service of the Uzbek SSR Majid Samatov entitled "Reform and Restructuring" in which he discusses several factors impeding the implementation of the reform program in higher and secondary specialized schools. He states that each year 16-18,000 young teachers enter the public school system. However, most of them do not have sufficient skills or knowledge primarily due to the great damage to this work done by bribery and nepotism in higher and secondary specialized schools. For example, at one time the children of officials or people with money started school without taking entrance examinations. The 16th plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee halted this and similar practices, but these unqualified people who entered then are now working in education without proper supervision.

Samatov points out that leading professors of institutes and universities, traditionally expected to teach the most complex courses in their specialty, have been attempting to reduce their course load without sufficient grounds. Either they are sick or they are in the field or they are in meetings. Their assistants and graduate students are forced to lecture whether they are properly prepared or not. Samatov considers this practice unjust to students because it compromises the scientific level of their training. He cites an extreme example of this practice. Professor O. Azizov of the Department of Philology of Tashkent State University was scheduled to teach Introduction to Linguistics in the first quarter to students training to become Russian language teachers in national schools. There was no instruction for three weeks, and then the course was switched to fourth quarter, during which the teacher was present only for six weeks. Azizov has been a member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences since 1966 and thus could be expected to improve Russian language teaching in the republic. However, in 20 years there has been no basic research in the development of Russian language teaching in national schools.

Samatov notes that the physical condition of republic educational establishments is substandard. Only one-third of public schools are in standard buildings and the remainder are in adapted or available buildings. Nearly 70 percent of secondary schools are taught on a two-shift basis, despite the fact that school reforms require that instruction be switched to a single shift system by 1990. Samatov urges that the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Education draw up a comprehensive plan for school construction, outline ways to accelerate the pace of construction, establish supervision over construction organizations, and draw student detachments to this work. Further, he urges

that better handbooks on the teaching of scientific subjects be published. Finally, he proposes that a filial of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences be established in Central Asia to support the development of pedagogy, psychology, and special methodology.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN UZBEKISTAN RESUMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OVERSIGHTMAN in Tashkent on 12 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,700-word article by G. Allimov, deputy chairman of the presidium of the republic soviet of the Uzbekistan Society for Environmental Protection, entitled "Responsible to Generations" in which he discusses the increasing pollution of air and water in the republic. In recent years, the air in the republic has become extremely polluted. The major sources of this pollution are enterprises under the republic Ministries of Power and Electrification and Motor Transportation and the State Agricultural Commission. Cotton ginning plants alone release nearly 10,000 tons of toxic substances into the air each year. In Tashkent, there are over 1,000 motor enterprises, but only 2% of them have stations to monitor the composition of gas emitted from automobiles which are the source of 80 percent of the toxic substances in city air. In Kazakhstan, one out of the 31 motor enterprises has a diagnostic post. Such enterprises and ministries have been criticized for many years but not demanding more oversight protection of the atmosphere, and yet they have not taken a single step to correct the situation.

Allimov states that republic rivers, lakes, and underground water are being polluted at a rapid pace. Construction of gasification plants is plentiful and accompanied by so many deficiencies that even after they are commissioned either they do not function at all or function poorly. In Samarkand Oblast 67 percent of the runoff water is being dumped into water basins without purification. There are no purification plants for household waste water in Kattakurgan, Bishkek, Aktyubinsk, and Bishkek cities. In Samarkand Oblast nearly 1.5 million cubic meters of unpurified water is diverted into collectors and canals each year. Polluted runoff water produced at 11 heat plants in Tashkent Oblast accounts for half the water pollution in the oblast. There are also serious shortcomings in regard to underground water. For example, underground water in the Fergana Valley is polluted by crude oil through the fault of the Ferganafertilizer Production Union, and this is the largest source of drinking water for inhabitants of the valley.

Allimov points out that there are also many shortcomings and mistakes made in land use by mining and other agencies. In addition, the republic has a critical need for willows and wooded areas to help prevent soil erosion. Presently, wooded areas cover only 5 percent of the republic's territory, and the current pace of planting of trees would require 100 years to correct the situation. He concludes that numerous tasks must be resolved in the area of environmental protection in the republic.

POOR KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN AMONG UZBEK SOLDIERS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 12 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "Honorable Duty" which states that the modern soldier must have a good knowledge of Russian so that he may be trained to use complicated equipment and weapons. Unfortunately, the teaching and learning of Russian does not meet these modern demands in various oblasts, and especially in rural areas of the republic. For example, school students in Yangiulazar, Yangiulark, and Ulyanov Rayons are not learning Russian well, and some inducted youths from Tashkent City rayons do not know it at all.

The editorial also criticizes other aspects of military training in the republic. A number of republic organizations at DOSAAF confine themselves to collecting membership dues and distributing lottery tickets. As a result some young men have been entering the army without mastery of basic military skills. Work with youths inducted in Bukhara, Fergana, and Bekabad Rayons of Tashkent Oblast is poor at all levels. War veterans and soldiers who have fulfilled their international duty in Afghanistan are not being drawn into participating in military-patriotic education in Chirchik and Tashkent Rayons. In some rayons people's universities for future officers have not been formed, and candidates for military schools are selected without the participation of komсомол committees. The task of explaining aspects of military service to national youths and their parents is not being performed. Youths selected from the republic to attend higher schools of the USSR Ministry of Defense are weak in mathematics and the physical sciences. Moreover, they are not in good physical condition. The editorial concludes that young men must receive more effective basic military training to prepare them for service in the Soviet Army, and they must be educated in a spirit of love for the army and pride in the socialist Homeland.

UZBEK NEWSPAPER PUBLICIZES MISSING CHILD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 100-word item with photograph entitled "Has Anyone Seen Umida?" which states that Uzbek SSR internal affairs organs are searching for 4-year old Umida Isomova who lives in Shaykhali settlement of Karshi City.

The item notes that on 13 January 1987 she went out to the street and did not return. It then gives her physical description and asks that anyone who has seen the little girl should contact the nearest police organ or telephone 02.

JEWISH EMIGRES RETURN TO TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by UzTAG correspondent R. Shagayev entitled "The Generosity of the Homeland" in which he reports that another six Jewish families who emigrated to the United States several years ago have returned home. Asked why they had deserted their Homeland they replied to the effect that they had left under the thrall of Zionist propaganda promising them the good life. In 1979 Ilizar Matatov went to the United States with his wife, two sons, and parents. In New York he worked as a taxi driver and his wife as a hairdresser. Whereas he longed to return home, she liked that way of life, and the two of them were divorced. According to Shagayev, when they returned Matatov, Ilya Yoqubov, Yakhel Qoziyev, Iosif Mullagaudov, and others kept repeating that their mistake was in forgetting the idea of Homeland. Tashkentian Abram Sulaymonov went to the U.S. in 1975 with his wife and two sons, and worked as a photographer in New York. "From the very first day," Sulaymonov said, "I felt that I had made a huge mistake...Everything is alien in the United States. No one takes an interest in your problems or joys." His mother, Yaffa Mordakhayevna Sulaymonova, said, "Today, I cry for joy. When Abram wanted to leave I could not stop him, but now he has returned home. And my grandchildren who have suffered have come home, too. Thank you, Homeland, for your generosity, for forgiving my son's sin, and for making it possible for him to come home again."

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MOSCOW'S FIRST COOPERATIVE CAFE REVIEWED

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 13 (5-12 Apr) 87 p 14

[Article by Yakov Borisov]

[Text]

The question on every Muscovite's lips is "Have you been there?" They mean the first cooperative cafe on Kropotkinskaya Street, which has recently been opened. I went there and saw that to have a meal one has to stand in a queue for an hour and a half.

IN that cafe I took several quick interviews from people patiently waiting in front of the door which the cloakroom attendant opened from time to time. He was punctilious, polite but unapproachable. A woman from a neighbouring office, who had queued up for eight of her colleagues, a student and two people from Odessa with bulky briefcases gave a nearly uniform answer. "There's a lot of talk in Moscow about this cafe, we are interested in seeing what it is really like."

Leaving the cafe after dinner I had to give an interview myself. They asked me: "Will you come again?" I answered: "Definitely, but only when the queue is gone."

Before telling you what I ate there, I'd like to point out that customers are not served alcohol either in the daytime or in the evening. You can have coffee, tea, soft drinks prepared on the spot from fresh cranberry, and bilberries and dog rose. The berries are brought at the market. Now on to what I ate and how much I paid for the meal: boiled tongue with vegetables 70 kopeks, sorrel soup with an egg (the sorrel was bought at the market that morning) 50 kopeks, pork larded with fat and vegetables 1 rouble 10

kopeks, a dog rose drink 20 kopeks. You can calculate how much it cost yourselves.

They say that public catering should provide meals that taste like those prepared at home. But the food in the cafe was better than at home.

It is my view. But what about other customers? A fastidious engineer, who had demanded to have his glass replaced by a clean one, turned red and a broad smile spread over his face as he exclaimed: "Well, I never!" A young driver in a hurry for his shift was not so emotional. "It's great, but you can't go there during your lunch break. It takes too much time."

To finish with the menu which was written on a blackboard by the counter I should say that we ate the so-called table d'hôte meal. But you don't have to necessarily take everything included in the option. Those sitting at the next table didn't take the pork. Thus, they made their meal lighter and saved one rouble 10 kopeks. At another table people ate a smoked chicken with vegetables for 3 roubles 20 kopeks. A rather big slice of sucking pig, which no reporter could possibly resist describing, cost a couple of hearty eaters 15 roubles.

So that nobody can accuse me of false information, I must say that in the evenings the prices are higher.

Well, what is so unusual, you may well think. Another cafe has opened in the capital. There are so many of them in the city. Why make all this fuss about it? The answer is that it is the first cooperative cafe. Because the customers are not divided into acquaintances and strangers, into profitable and not-so-profitable visitors. In this cafe you don't have to know the cooperative chairman's name. All the customers get the best food and service.

That's not the whole point. We write about cooperatives, which are a new phenomenon for us, and sometimes credulously rejoice at good service and at the ease with which they solve acute problems. What about dialectics and the quantity that turns into quality? Cooperatives in public catering will help solve the problem if their number increases. In this respect Moscow is lagging behind other cities and is taking the first steps very timidly. The queue on Kropotkinskaya Street is not only proof of the popularity of the new form of service, but also an alarming symptom.

Having thanked Andrei Fyodorov, chairman of the cooperative, who has lost weight over the past two weeks, for the marvellous dinner I asked him several questions for the sake of old friendship.

"Do you remember that you dreamed of opening the cafe at 7 a.m., serving fried and scrambled eggs and porridge for breakfast.

Now you open at noon. Where have your dreams gone?"

"It is all the fault of queues which have upset our plans. We hoped that the cafe would become popular, but nearly 500 people every day with a total seating capacity of 40 take all our strength. We simply can't handle opening in the morning. Moscow needs dozens of such cooperative cafes. We are going to open a tavern, a snack bar to sell patties, and a youth cafe club in the cellar, and increase our staff. We already know that there will be queues. It spoils everyone's mood and we feel awkward over the people standing outside. By the way, customers from several neighbouring enterprises and offices asked to arrange cooperative snack bars there."

Q: Aren't you afraid of competition if new cafes open?

A: Yes, we are, but our main worry is not competition, but the markets. There is little meat at Moscow markets. We have gone to several collective farms, not far from the city, but all to no avail so far.

A telephone call distracted Fyodorov.

"We'll be delighted to see you," he replied to someone and held out a piece of paper on which was written: "To the director of the cafe on 38 Kropotkinskaya St. The Moscow University administration requests you to arrange a dinner for a delegation of the Australian National University, consisting of Professor Karmel, Vice-Chancellor; Professor Gibson and Professor Rigby, both deans."

POOR MAINTENANCE OF RURAL PIPELINES AFFECTS WATER QUALITY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by I. Arskaya, a department head of the TaSSR Sanitation and Epidemiology Station, and V. Kamarov, chief state sanitation inspector of Kurgan-Tyube Oblast: "Water Supply for the Village"]

[Text] Much is being done in our southern republic to regulate the water supply of cities and rural areas. These problems are being dealt with in many ways: inter-rayon and inter-farm water supply systems such as the Vakhshskiy, Obi-Kinskiy, Yavanskiy and Isfarinskiy, among others, are under construction, and new subdivisions to take care of the water supply of residents of rural areas are being developed, etc.

Nevertheless, the rate of constructing systems for operating waterlines as well as the quality is far from fully meeting needs in all regions of the republic. These problems are particularly acute in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. The analysis that has been conducted may be helpful in revealing major errors there in planning and the work of all departments active in trying to resolve these serious problems.

The water supply of persons living in rural areas necessitates the involvement of oblispolkoms, the oblagroprom, a variety of departments, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There are many organizations concerned, but what is the effect of their work? Since 1976, for example, inter-rayon waterlines have been under construction for 300,000 persons living in five rayons (Vakhshskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, Kolkhozabadskiy, Dzhilikulskiy, and Kumsangirskiy). The main water supply system has been extended and the first phase of constructing purification plants has been completed. Completion of the second phase, however, has been postponed to the 12th Five-Year Plan. The installations built have ensured a supply of water to about 40,000 persons. But when will the rest of those living in rural areas on the 22 kolkhozes and 12 sovkhozes that have invested funds in the construction of a supply system receive water?

The deputy chairman of the oblagroprom for construction, N. Safarmakhmadov, stated that according to design-estimate documents more than a million rubles annually are earmarked for the construction of water supply and distribution networks out of which only a little more than half that amount are assimilated. Right there is the answer to the question we have raised. You don't need a

computer to figure out that the residents of rural areas will be provided with water no earlier than the next five-year plan.

All of this procrastination is particularly apparent in the example of a projected plan by the Oblselkhozvodoprovod [Oblast Committee for Agricultural Water Supply] to construct a water supply system in the kolkhoz imeni M. Gorkiy in Kommunisticheskiy Rayon. Only half of the work required is scheduled to be carried out in the course of the current five-year plan. Consequently, water will enter the homes of kolkhoz members only at the close of the century. Such is the situation at the Pervovo mava kolkhoz in Dzhilikulskiy Rayon and the 50 Let SSSR kolkhoz, among others.

As a result, there is a paradox: Every year starts out with more and more new projects, but very little comes of them in operation. The state organizations PMK-56, SPMK-1 are underpowered, lacking adequate personnel and equipment. It is not surprising that waterline capacity and network expansion is virtually at a standstill, whereas the number of residents who are not provided with water from pipelines is increasing every year. (It must be taken into consideration that the population of the oblast is increasing by from 20,000 to 30,000 per year.)

More attention must also be paid to the quality of the water and its safety with respect to epidemic disease. For this it is necessary to repair installations and networks on a timely basis and to protect them. These problems are basically resolved for the waterlines under the Ministry of Communal Services, which are located in cities and urbanized settlements. But what of the rural localities?

When Oblselkomkhoz was formed in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast for the purpose of repairing and servicing communal projects, it was supposed that all the kolkhozes and sovkhos previously under the Ministry of Agriculture would be transferred to it together with the necessary staff support and fund allocations. Slightly more than half of the waterlines and networks have so far been transferred, but the transfer of those in Shaartuzkiy, Kabodiyenskiy, and Kolkhozabadskiy rayons has on the whole not been carried out.

What this leads to is clearly exemplified by Kuybyshevskiy Rayon. Here, 80 persons are needed to service 25 water pipelines and a 180-km system, but there are only 15 persons. As previously, the pipelines are practically without supervision and they lack protection. Sanitary and technical conditions do not meet current requirements even of the other rayons. At the Arvadzh kolkhoz and the Vatan sovkhos in Shaartuzkiy Rayon, the chlorinators are not in operation. In the area of the water supply line at the Iskra kolkhoz cattle graze. The waterlines of Kabodiyenskiy Rayon are poorly maintained. At the Garauly sovkhos of Dzhilikulskiy Rayon and Vakhsh sovkhos of Vakhshskiy Rayon the water is not chlorinated despite the fact that it is obtained from open sources--the Vakhsh River and the canal.

This, as we have said, is the situation that has arisen. Many organizations have been created that are responsible for water supply, but there is no one in the rural areas to address specific questions to with respect to what

has not been done. Oblselkhozvodoprovod serves only the main waterlines and the inter-farm system, but rest of the lines, as before, are under the jurisdiction of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes where there are practically no specialists. The question arises, why is it that the public water supply system of the cities and urban-area settlements are serviced, repaired and built by a single organization--the production organization Tadzhiqvodokanal--whereas the ones in rural areas are serviced by several and completely ineffectually?

It has long become critically necessary to transfer the construction and operation of water supply systems in rural areas in their entirety to a specialized organization, which might be named "Oblselkhozvodoprovod." The sooner this is done, the better.

As we see, the situation that has arisen in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast with regard to providing the population with piped water is a difficult one, as the party organs and executive agencies of the oblast well know. Numerous resolutions and decrees have been adopted, but they have been unsatisfactorily carried out. The result has been, as before, that the population is often forced to use ditch water. That is why it is so important to study the problem thoroughly as a whole and find concrete solutions. To put up with this situation further is impossible, for it inflicts not only large economic loss but harm to the health of the people.

Meanwhile, at the republic's Sanitation and Epidemiology Station and the other organizations, public complaints about poor service and requests for laying new lines continue to come in over and over again...

FROM THE EDITORS: The rural water supply problems raised in this article by I. Arskaya and V. Kamarov are critical ones for certain rayons and oblasts of the republic. We invite specialists, sanitation inspectors and our readers to continue this discussion in the pages of this newspaper.

12889/12951
CSO: 1830/401

CLEAN-UP MEASURES FOR LAKE BAYKAL VIEWED

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS No 15 in English 19-26 Apr 87 p 13

[Text]

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have passed a Resolution on Preserving the Natural Resources of Lake Baikal. The future of our planet's biggest fresh water reservoir is causing anxiety. The fate of the main source of contamination of the lake – a pulp-and-paper mill – has been decided. Targets have been set for changing its specialization. Large-scale measures will be carried out at other enterprises situated in that area to protect the lake and the air space over it.

HOW MUCH WATER HAS FLOWED?

THE WEATHER is unusually warm there and it seems that the ice on Lake Baikal is just about to melt. In reality it will take some time. But the ice of ministerial indifference has been broken at last. The icebergs of departmental barriers, and heaps of justifying arguments that concealed the scope of contamination, are collapsing.

Twenty years have passed since the completion of the Baikal pulp-and-paper mill. "Much water has flowed since that time!" people usually say in such cases. But what is the amount that has actually flowed from the lake during this period? Or, to be more exact, the amount that has flowed from one pipe, taking in pure water, into another pipe returning contaminated water to the lake.

"About 1,500 million cu m of industrial waste water has been discharged into Lake Baikal in 20 years," says Grigory Galazy, Director of the Limnological Institute of the

Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Academy. "What is the total amount of contaminated water? In fact, waste water is diluted in purification works in a definite proportion. If we multiply 1,500 million by 10,000 it will be 15,000 cubic kilometres. Hence, more than 50 percent of the world's purest water has been ruined."

"Isn't this being put too bluntly," I asked Grigory Galazy. "After all, waste water is going through a complicated purification system and there are tolerance limits set for the concentration of harmful substances."

No, ruined is what I really mean. This was proved by location and experimental investigations of our Institute and other establishments of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Water Service Committee and the Ministry

of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the Russian Federation. Crawfish purifying and filtering lake waters are perishing in large numbers. Growth rates of Baikal fishes and seals have slowed down, their fecundity and size have diminished. Endemic organisms, found in no other place but Lake Baikal, are disappearing. Cosmopolitan species are taking their place. In short, the whole ecological system of the lake is changing. And the limit is not far off beyond which the process of unfavourable changes may become irreversible.

Q: Is it possible to compare the economic effectiveness of the mill with the cost of ruined water?

A: Unfortunately, there are no clear-cut criteria for assessing the harm done to nature. If the natural resource is not utilized it has no price. For example, a hydropower station is being built. Its reservoir floods vast areas of arable lands or forests. In this case only the one-time damage, that is the cost of the yearly harvest and timber that could be procured today, is calculated. But these are permanent sources of income and we ruin them once and for all.

In 1982 the USSR State Price Committee assessed the cost of Baikal water: two kopeks per cubic metre. Of course, the sum is far from being complete but even with this rate alone the damage amounts to 50 million roubles daily. The mill's annual output is estimated at 112 million roubles. Hence, the harm caused to Lake Baikal is 200 times more than the cost of cellulose.

MISTAKES MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED

GOING through the files of Irkutsk newspapers printed 25 years ago, I came across a report from the Baikal pulp-and-paper mill, under construction at that time. A female journalist was describing in an elated manner the builders' urgent work. The concluding words of the report were: "A new town will spring up there very soon. In the evenings its inhabitants will walk along its shady alleys under the sound of breakers and inhale the pure air of Baikal..."

Indeed, Baikalsk was built there. Only the words about fresh air are taken today as a mockery: trees are withering from the dust and gas

blow-outs of the mill. But the journalist (today she is a famous poetess) sincerely believed in what she wrote. It is easier to believe, for a person who knows little. She really did not know what the danger caused by this top priority project was.

The construction of the mill started long before the project was approved, that is illegally. Moreover, it turned out its first product in 1966 whereas, even after that, the project was not approved for another nine years. True, the purification scheme appeared in 1962. The commission of experts, including G. Galazy and other competent people, said "no". Scientists maintained that the purification works were imperfect and that to dump industrial waste into Lake Baikal was inadmissible.

Why then was their voice not heeded? Maybe at that time they lacked clear-cut and accurate arguments and indisputable proofs? Maybe, there were not yet laws and resolutions on environmental protection to be guided by?

Now it must be admitted that we were lacking both. It was exactly the problem of Baikal that made us ponder seriously over the principles of the man-nature relationship in our country. After a heated discussion on Lake Baikal in the 1960s resolutions and laws on environmental protection began to appear and a corresponding article in the USSR Constitution was formulated.

However, the decisions on the protection of Baikal were, to a large extent, a compromise and did not solve the problem. Ministries and departments could take the liberty of dragging out the dates of their fulfilment. People who deliberately embellished the alarming situation appeared in scientific circles. Administrators ostentatiously drained glasses of water recovered after purification, to show that everything was in order. Truthful information about the real state of affairs and the condition of Lake Baikal was kept from the press.

Writer Valentin Rasputin said: "The psychology of indifference arises when a man sees a collective hypocrisy: in words we like nature, but in reality we ruin it. The long-range ecological policy as a whole now depends on the solution of Baikal problems. Not through long-term education but almost instantly, at one stroke, we would increase by far the legion of genuine and active patriots of our country if we could solve the

Baikal problem positively and definitely and acknowledge our errors committed more than 20 years ago..."

MISTAKES MUST BE CORRECTED

IN AN ATMOSPHERE of democratization of social life and openness scientists, writers and Party functionaries - all people who are not indifferent - managed to put the problem of Baikal bluntly and sharply in the press, amongst public and Party bodies and in the government. A government commission has been set up to work out new, optimal and efficient measures for the protection of the lake. The drafts drawn up by this commission were repeatedly examined at the CPSU Central Committee.

Not everything went smoothly! Some economic executives and scientists are trying again to confine themselves to half-measures, because they are more profitable and convenient for their departments. But Baikal is a value common to all mankind and no production branch can be given complete control over the lake.

A resolution for which we waited a long time has been passed," says Vasily Sitnikov, First Secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee. "The specialization of the Baikal pulp-and-paper mill will be altered: it will start producing not cellulose but building materials, that is, it will turn into another low-waste enterprise."

The people who worked in Baikalsk won't lose their jobs. Some of them will remain in this town, others, if they wish, can move to Ust-Ilimsk where a new cellulose plant will be built. We believe that it will be put into production in the first year of the next five-year-plan period."

Q: Does it mean that until the new plant is built and the old mill reconstructed Baikal will be contaminated as before?

A: Not as previously. A resolution has been passed to lay a 70-km pipe for tapping purified waste water. New powerful electric filters will be mounted at the mill's heat and power plant and, as a result, outbursts of sulphur oxides and other harmful substances will diminish. Gradually all heat supply sources on Baikal within a radius of 45 km will be replaced with electric boilers.

The forests round Lake Baikal will now only be in the charge of the State Forestry Committee instead of many small purveyors causing harm to nature. Exclusively sanitary felling will be conducted around Baikal. This is also very important to preserve the lake.

Baikal and its shores have been declared a specially protected zone of the country. Control over any economic activity around the lake will become tougher.

In short, resolutions for which true patriots worked hard so many years have been passed. Now the thing is to fulfill efficiently and strictly what has been outlined, to see to it that no clause is violated and that each line of the new documents becomes a reality.

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TuSSR: LOW PRODUCTION QUALITY HARMS MORALE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "Towards Work Quality and Effectiveness" emphasizing the importance of maintaining high work standards on the job. It points out that "labor quality, product quality and effectiveness must be at the center of attention because if there is no product quality now, it becomes impossible to speed up scientific progress. We do a great deal of material and moral damage by not correctly following production technology guidelines, and by producing unsatisfactory raw materials and products of unacceptable quality. The fact that thousands of rubles of goods produced in the last few years were returned or downgraded bears witness to this. As a result, valuable raw materials and the labor of thousands of workers are wasted."

POOR MANAGEMENT IMPEDES TURKMEN RURAL CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "We Must Strengthen Attention to Rural Construction" highlighting successes and shortcomings in this sector, especially during the first 2 months of 1987. The editorial claims that "we must say that we have still not rid ourselves of basic shortcomings in the construction of cultural buildings and residential housing in rural areas. None of Gosagroprom's construction trusts have fulfilled the plan for the first 2 months of this year." Problems encountered include very high personnel turnover, the failure to use two shifts, and management's neglect of the brigade-contract system.

TURKMEN PREPARATIONS FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 March 1987 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by A. Gundogdyev, chief of the TuSSR Administration for Foreign Tourism, on tours and facilities available for foreign tourists in Turkmenia; the article is headlined "A Good Type of Relaxation." "At present, foreign tourists coming to Turkmenia visit Ashkhabad, Mary, and Chardzhou Oblasts. Most foreign tourists are to be found in Ashkhabad, our republic's capital." Noting that the tours themselves are arranged by the Ashkhabad offices of the USSR State Committee for Tourism, he points out that one of the most popular excursions is a cruise along the Karakum Canal, which also permits visitors to "acquaint themselves with the life and work of workers at the Karakum sovkhov" and see the archaeological sites near Mary.

UZBEK ECONOMIST DISCUSSES GROWING LABOR SURPLUS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Doctor of Economics A. Abdughaniyev, director of the Uzbekistan Filial of the Scientific Research Institute on Labor of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, entitled "Labor Resources Are Sufficient, But..." in which he discusses ways to put to use Uzbekistan's growing labor surplus. Uzbekistan has one of the fastest growing populations in the Soviet Union. As of 1 January 1987 its population surpassed 19 million, or 1.6 times more than in 1970. Along with its increase in labor resources, its economy has experienced slow growth during this same period. Although its labor force grew by 250,000 people in 1986 only 150,000 of them were drawn into social production or studies. During 1975-1985 the number of workers and employees nearly doubled to 5 million and the number of collective farmers exceeded 1 million. In the same period 533 new enterprises, filials, and shops were built in medium and small cities and rural rayon centers, and employed nearly 100,000 people. Despite these developments the problem of attracting people to social production has become acute. Industrial, construction, transportation, and communications sectors must be developed at a rapid pace; enterprises, filials, and shops must be built in densely populated areas; and industrial sectors must be placed on a three-shift schedule.

Abdughaniyev states that one way to draw more people, especially women with children, into social production is to make broader use of shorter working hours in service sectors like trade and public dining, and in childcare and cultural facilities. The efficient utilization of labor resources requires, on one hand, improving the supply of skilled workers to newly opening lands and newly forming enterprises and farms, and on the other hand making greater use of the potential for sending laborers to other regions of the country, especially to the East and Far East. Currently, Uzbeks account for only 46-48 percent of workers in industry and transportation, 43-45 in construction, and 51-52 in communications. Clearly, national workers are not entering industrial sectors or outmigrating in proportion to their numbers. The author states that one reason for this is that many do not possess a definite trade in industrial fields, and a second reason is that they do not know Russian well. Because Russian language teaching in rural schools is poor most students do not grasp the fundamentals of technology, biology, mathematics, and other sciences.

Abdughaniyev reports that his filial conducted sociological research on labor resources in Oktyabr Rayon of Tashkent City and Pakhtaabad Rayon of Andizhan Oblast, and found that women account for nearly 90 percent of the people able to work but not working in social production. The basic reason most of them stay in the house is that they have many children. Presently, several thousand people in Tashkent City are not participating in social production, even though various enterprises need workers. Most of those not working have a general or special secondary education. Young people must be trained trades and vocations, for those without special training cannot operate the machinery and equipment in industrial enterprises. Unfortunately, the republic does not have sufficient trade and vocational schools to meet the need for trained workers. Last year, 3,500 young people were sent to learn trades at trade and vocational schools in other republics, but further practical steps like this are necessary in order to draw young people into social production.

UZBEK MIGRANTS ABANDON STEPPE PROJECTS, POOR CONDITIONS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 6 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 2,400-word article by own correspondent Abdumomin Tilovov entitled "People Who Return from the Steppes" in which he sketches the reasons why many families who migrated to steppe areas a few years ago are now returning to their homes. Three years ago hundreds of families migrated from the Fergana Valley to help reclaim new lands in the Mirzachul and Karshi Steppes. Of the 214 families who moved to the Sovkhoz imeni Khamza 49 have returned to their villages. Some of them may have left due to disappointment over not getting rich quick, but the great majority left because of the shortage of decent housing. Some families had to live in field tents, and others lived two or three families per house. Drinking water had to be trucked in and heating and cooking had to be done with propane gas. Even when housing was completed, its construction was slipshod and its plumbing did not work. New leaders were appointed nearly every year to the Sovkhoz imeni Khamza since its formation in 1980, but the problems increased. Similarly, over 100 families migrated from Uzbekistan Rayon to Sovkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy, also in Mekhnatabad Rayon. Although this farm was formed 15 years ago it still suffers from a shortage of or poor housing, a lack of natural gas and water, and insufficient outbuildings to house stock, equipment, and other materials. Many of those families have since returned, as have 58 of the 102 families who moved to "Strana Sovetov" Sovkhoz. The author concludes by calling upon the Mekhnatabad Rayon party and soviet organizations and Territorial Administration for the Reclamation of the Mirzachul to devote themselves to improving living conditions for the steppe workers.

INDIAN METALLURGISTS STUDY IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by UzTAG correspondent L. Levin entitled "Bhilai Metallurgists Study in Bekabad" in which he reports that in accordance with an agreement signed by the Soviet and Indian governments 11 master workers and foremen from the Bhilai and Visak Khapatnam Metallurgical Combines in India are on a work semester at the Uzbekistan

Metallurgical Plant in Bekabad. The plant's chief engineer G. Yeremenko says that in the last five years dozens of Indian workers have studied in Bekabad and then returned with their new knowledge and experience to shops at the Bhilai Combine, which was built with Soviet technical aid. They spend 4-5 hours a day for four months at the plant, where they learn advanced techniques in steel smelting and the most efficient ways to operate equipment. Their tutor is Boris Dadikin, who picked up the name "Mister Boris" when he worked at the Khelvan Metallurgical Combine in Egypt five years ago. Dadikin knows English very well so that the Indians have no difficulty in understanding instruction. As the course leader, Dadikin is responsible for training metallurgists for India. According to him, "Indian youths have a deep knowledge and understand that they are not in the USSR for an excursion, but to obtain the professional tempering they need. The next group will replace them in May. Most of this group will work at the Visak Khapatnam Combine now under construction. We know from experience that they will be extremely hardworking, industrious disciples."

TASHKENT EXPORTS EXCAVATORS TO AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 200-word item from UzTAG entitled "For Afghanistan's Reclamation Workers" which reports that the Tasheks Production Union in Tashkent filled an order for excavators of the "oriole" type and shipped them to Afghanistan. After several months in operation the plant received a report that the quality of the equipment met the highest demands. Next year, it will ship several excavators outfitted with a hydraulic system to Afghan reclamation workers and pipe layers.

UZBEKS, CUBANS COOPERATE IN RICE CULTIVATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 200-word item by UzTAG correspondent I. Grebenyuk entitled "Cooperation with the Isle of Freedom" in which he reports that due to cooperation between selection specialists of Uzbekistan and Cuba a superior variety of long-grained "lazurli" rice has been bred. The continental climate of Uzbekistan permits only a single generation of plants to grow each year. Therefore, the rice seed of this variety was sent to Cuba whose climate permitted a second generation to be grown. The resultant variety can yield 70 centners per hectare, is resistant to disease, and is well-suited to machine harvesting. According to T. Ishoqov, who has worked as a consultant for 10 years at the Cuban Rice Cultivation Institute, there are presently over 1,000 varieties being tested in Cuba as part of a joint research program.

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